Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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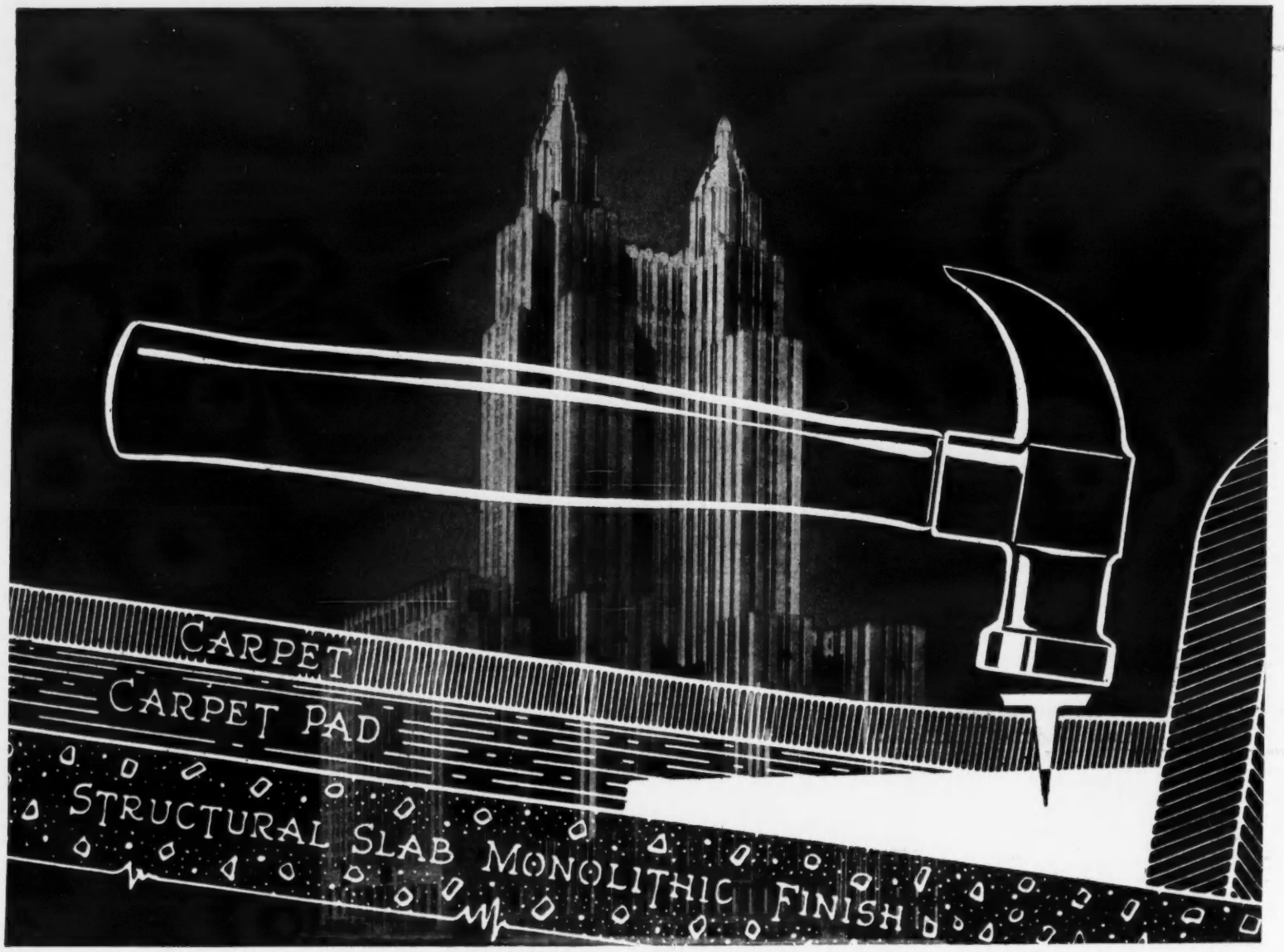

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RECEIVED AUG 25 1942

Acetone, Butyl Solvents By Fermentation Down

OPD Washington Bureau

A substantial reduction in the price for butyl alcohol, butyl acetate and acetone has been ordered by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. This action, effected by the issuance of two new price regulations, maximum price regulation No. 37 relating to butyl alcohol and esters thereof, and maximum price regulation No. 36 relating to acetone, and which supersedes and modifies revised price schedules Nos. 36 and 37, becomes effective September 3.

The measures contain the following adjustments in the price of these chemicals:—

(1) The maximum price for fermentation acetone is reduced from 15.8 to 8½ cents per pound in maximum price regulation No. 36.

(2) Maximum price regulation No. 37 reduces the maximum price for normal fermentation butyl alcohol from 15.8 to 12½ cents per pound. It also establishes a price for normal fermentation butyl acetate one cent per pound higher than for normal fermentation butyl alcohol:—e.g. 13½ cents per pound, tankcars delivered.

(3) Separate maximum prices for synthetic and fermentation acetone and for normal synthetic and normal fermentation butyl alcohol are established.

The specific maximum prices for fermentation acetone, normal fermentation butyl alcohol and normal fer-

—Continued on page 43

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Chemical Solvents Reclaimers Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for reclamation of war-essential chemical solvents and oils was announced August 18 by S. Donald Perlman, executive chemical director of the Industrial Salvage Section of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board, who pointed out that over 1,000,000,000 pounds of solvents are now being recovered annually. Solvents which can be reclaimed include a wide variety of chemicals such as alcohols, chlorinated compounds, esters, ethers, hydrocarbons, and ketones. Under these general classifications are innumerable specific products, including benzol needed to make synthetic rubber, toluol which goes into TNT, naphtha, gasoline, and numerous other compounds.

During the manufacturing process, Mr. Perlman said that the solvents may be vaporized into the air or discarded in fluid form. In either case, he said,

—Continued on page 35

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Synthetic Organic Chemicals Output Up

OPD Washington Bureau

Total sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1941 were valued at $724,000,000 an increase of 50 percent over the 1940 sales which were then the highest on record, the United States Tariff Commission reported August 18 in a preliminary report on domestic production and sales of these products last year.

The data, compiled annually by the commission, included production and sales of coaltar crudes, coaltar intermediates, finished coaltar and noncoaltar products, of dyes, medicinals, flavors, and perfume materials; and of resins, rubber chemicals, and miscellaneous chemicals. Statistics concerning coaltar crudes, coaltar intermediates, except totals, and other specific items such as plasticizers, sulfa drugs, and various solvents were omitted

—Continued on page 33

Cosmetic Industry Report Due Sept. 15

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced that the date when questionnaires recently sent to various concerns in the cosmetic industry must be filed with the Office of Price Administration has been extended to September 15 from August 15. This extension of time is believed advisable, Price Administrator Henderson stated, as some firms are experiencing delay in compiling the necessary reports due to the fact many of their employees are now on vacation. Mr. Henderson pointed out that the survey is similar to those previously conducted for other industries.

John H. Karrh Joins Westvaco Chlorine Corp.

John H. Karrh has joined the sales division of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, this city. For eleven years, Mr. Karrh was associated with the Victor Chemical Works, serving as New York sales manager for the past four years.

A chemical engineering graduate of the University of Alabama, he previously was foreign technical representative of the Swann Chemical Company of Birmingham in the installation of its processes in European chemical plants.

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Safety Congress Date Shifted to October 27-29

The date and location of the thirty-first National Safety Congress and Exposition have been changed because the government has taken over for military purposes the Stevens and Congress hotels in Chicago, where the congress originally was to have been held. The 1942 congress will be held October 27, 28, 29. It will be housed in three big Chicago hotels, the Sherman, the La Salle and the Morrison. Convention headquarters will be in the Sherman.

Raymond Hart Is Appointed Sole PRP Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

Steps were taken this week by the War Production Board to perfect the internal organization of the industry operations branch for administering the Production Requirements Plan, with announcement of two appointments to key posts.

Raymond Hart, New York, was named by A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations, as administrator of the PRP, and Archibald D. MacIntyre, also of New York, has been selected to have charge of administration of the end-use production code which is still under study by WPB.

Mr. Hart replaced Eric L. Kohler, Willamette, Ill., former member of the staff of Phillip D. Reed in the Division of Industry Operations as PRP Administrator. Mr. Kohler was named to the post a week ago, but resigned before actually serving.

Mr. Hart will be in charge of PRP operations within the industrial and commodity branches of WPB and will maintain liaison between the branches and the office of the Deputy Director General for Priorities Control. He joined the WPB on February 2, 1942, as a consultant in the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Since June 1 he has been a special assistant to Mr. Henderson.

Mr. MacIntyre was formerly assistant priorities manager in the New York Regional Office of the WPB. Prior to joining WPB Mr. MacIntyre was a banker in Chicago. His specific duties will be to administer the end-use production code now being framed by the WPB to replace the allocation and classification system.

Work has been underway on the preparation of this code for a number of weeks and several drafts have been made, but officials said that announcement of the code, which will be in the form of an amendment or substitute for Priorities Regulation No. 10, cannot be expected for another week or ten days yet.

Williams and Renner Promoted by Monsanto

St. Louis, Aug. 19, 1942

Victor E. Williams, assistant general manager in New York of sales of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, has been promoted to the position of director of sales of the division. Frederick C. Renner, assistant general manager in St. Louis, of sales of the division, has been made general manager of its sales.

Victor E. Williams

—Continued on page 34

WPB Lets Buyers Exceed PRP Certified Quantities

OPD Washington Bureau

Moving to lift the threat of disruption of operations in the chemical industry by the limitations imposed upon purchases of chemicals under the Production Requirements Plan, the War Production Board announced August 20 that it had approved an amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 11 which will permit companies operating under PRP to purchase a selected group of commodities in greater quantities than authorized in their PRP certificates.

The exemption provides that a PRP unit is free to accept delivery of any material not included on Materials List No. 1 of the fourth quarter PD-25A application form, or of any material exempted from inventory restrictions by general inventory order M-161, even though such acceptance is in excess of the amount authorized on the company's PRP certificate.

Industry spokesmen described the amendment, officially entitled "Exemption No. 2 to Priorities Regulation No. 11," as highly important in that it removes the "artificial laboratory restrictions" which had been imposed upon the chemical industry in the third quarter in purchasing their needed supplies of chemicals.

In effect it was recognition of the fact that not all chemicals are short and that there is very little reason for restricting purchases when no shortage exists. The amendment, it is understood, is largely the result of the meeting in New York last week between WPB officials and association executives on problems growing out of the PRP.

The board stated in its announcement of the amendment that the materials chiefly affected by the exemption are chemicals, which were omitted from the materials list of the fourth quarter PD-25A form. Specifically, the exemption applies to "any material not listed under Nos. 100 to 792, inclusive, on Materials List No. 1, revised, as included in Form PD-25A for the fourth quarter of 1942."

—Continued on page 50

Insecticide Makers Confer with WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The industry advisory committee for the household and industrial insecticide industry conferred this week with the agricultural chemicals unit of the War Production Board on some of the problems facing the industry under the war production program.

A subcommittee of the industry, which has had the container problem under study for several weeks, recommended that the board take steps to standardize containers for household insecticides in line with steps taken in other container lines to conserve the supply of steel for more essential uses.

In a report submitted to the unit the subcommittee proposed that household insecticides be packaged in glass containers of two sizes, 16 ounces and 32 ounces, asserting that, not only would such a standardization conserve steel, but would also mean a saving to the industry in that it would mean a reduction in the amount of space

—Continued on page 50

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Rae Paul Transferred To WPB Rubber Branch

OPD Washington Bureau

M. Rae Paul, who has been a technical consultant to the Protective Coatings Section of the Chemical Branch of the War Production Board, has been transferred to the Rubber and Rubber Products Branch to make a statistical survey of the synthetic rubber program. Prior to the time of the reorganization of the Protective Coatings Section and the appointment of E. H. Bucy as chief, Mr. Paul was assistant chief of the section. He was transferred to the rubber branch last week.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Aug. 21, 1942	Aug. 14, 1942	Aug. 22, 1941
140.1	**140.2**	**128.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

One nonagricultural item got into the list of price changes last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Its movement was downward. So was the net effect of changes in general. In line with the report that Wisconsin cheese farmers were holding off for higher prices, the price of domestic casein was boosted 6 percent, but it is still 35.2 percent below its March high. The price index of botanical drugs, spices, and the like is 1.6 points below the corresponding 1941 level.

Prices were advanced on domestic casein, gum rosins, medium Jamaica ginger, Chilean marjoram, domestic chillies, and a variety of lesser condiments.

Prices were reduced on chrome acetate solution, red oil, stearic acid, linseed oil, belladonna leaf, saffron, oils of cedarleaf, coriander, and erigeron, cottonseed meal in the Southeast, Saigon cassia, Indian celery seed, and a number of other flavoring herbs.

Closing Markets

Shellac Price Fixed

Shellac has again been put under control by the government of India, according to the British press, and the price has been fixed at $13.28 per maund. A maund is 82 pounds. This step was taken because of the failure of prices to decline with the arrival of the new crop —they have shown a sharp rise recently at Calcutta.

—V—

Mint Oil Prices Scrutinized by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Dealers in peppermint and spearmint oils were notified August 21 by the Office of Price Administration that prices of these oils were being closely scrutinized. They were told that, if found desirable, a separate maximum price regulation covering these articles might be issued within the next few months. Sales of these oils by others than grower-distillers are covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The OPA warning was contained in an announcement that two Midwestern dealers, the A. M. Todd Company and William Leman, Inc., were being permitted to adjust their prices under GMPR in line with those of competitors.

—V—

Victor Names Cotten New York Manager

Rainford F. Cotten has been named manager of the New York office of the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. He succeeds John Karrh, who resigned to join the Westvaco Products Corporation. Mr. Cotten, born in Meridan, Miss., in 1902, received his education at the Suwannee University of the South. He joined the Victor Chemical organization in 1931 and was named assistant sales manager of the Eastern division, a post he held until his appointment as manager of the New York office.

—V—

Cobalt Use Limited In Ground Coat Frit

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of cobalt in ground coat frit in any quarter is limited to 35 percent of the quantity used in the first six months of 1941 by amendment No. 2 to conservation order M-39-b, issued August 21 by the WPB Director General for Operations.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Acetone, Butyl Solvents by Fermentation Down ... 3
Albertson Succeeds Koch in Ceramics Tariff Post ... 43
Ammonia Sulphate Ceiling Eliminates Spot Sales ... 5
Blacklist Revision Issued by State Dept. ... 50
Boyer on Penna. Salt Board ... 57
Cottonseed Ass'n Executive Group to Meet Aug. 25 ... 4
Carbon Graphite Advisory Group Formed by WPB ... 42
Chemical Plants Get Army-Navy E ... 32
Chemical Solvents Reclaimers Listed ... 3
Solvent and Oil Reclaimers
Chain Stores Allowed Uniform Ceiling Policy ... 5
Cobalt Use Limited in Ground Coat Frit ... 4
Coca-Cola Ad Head Gets Leave to Join C.I.A.A. ... 53
Contract Price Status Defined by OPA ... 5
Cosmetic Industry Report Due Sept. 15 ... 3
Devoe & Raynolds Managers Confer Under Matthews ... 42
Dunkel Tops Chemical Salesmen at Golf Outing ... 38
Exports Gets Storage in Transit Privileges ... 7
Farina Stock Vested ... 51
Fertilizer Buying by AAA Almost Doubled This Year ... 66
Ford Gets OPA Exemption on Veneer Mill Wood Waste ... 51
Frozen Materials Ceiling Formulated ... 5
Hart Is Appointed Sole PRP Administrator ... 3
Heat Exchangers Now Under Total Allocation ... 27
Higbee, Rusk in Service ... 34
I.G. Farben. Migration to Norway Doubted ... 7
Insecticide Manufacturers Confer with WPB ... 3
Karrh Joins Westvaco Chlorine Corp. ... 3
Lawson, Inc., to Be Sold to Ferro Enamel ... 57
Lime Output Up 24 Percent in 1941. ... 33
Malaria Medicines Probe to Be Sought in Congress ... 7
What Is Sought
Confidential Data Declined
Action Will Be Pressed
McClayton Seeking Congressional Seat ... 43
Melsheimer Gets Post with Thompson Weinman ... 43
Michigan Alkali Moves General Sales Offices to Wyandotte ... 65
Mint Oil Prices Scrutinized by OPA ... 4
Molybdenum Consent Decree Signed ... 65
Monsanto Gets Army-Navy E ... 38
N. Y. Paint Production Club to Meet Sept. 3 ... 43
N.W.D.A. Golf Tourney Off ... 60
ODT Takes Control of Waterway Tankers ... 7
Oils and Fats Imports Procedure Specified ... 7
Oilseeds Control Shifted from WPB to CCC ... 7
Oil Tankcar Movement to Be Added in East ... 65
One-Coat Inside Paint Specification Proposed ... 42
OPA Issues Method for Setting Ceiling ... 5
Painting Industry's Role in War Told ... 42
Paul Transferred to WPB Rubber Branch ... 3
Petroleum Industry Assured of Materials ... 62
Research Projects Using Metals Quota Under PRP ... 52
Rubber Cement Use Further Narrowed ... 27
Salt Creek Pipeline Order to Be Argued Sept. 3 ... 62
Safety Congress Date and Location Shifted ... 3
Soap Specifications Developed by A.S.T.M. ... 47
Spice Industry Advisory Committee Named by WPB ... 57
Standard Oil Dealings with I.G. Defended ... 7
Sulphuric Acid Distribution Discussed ... 27
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Output Up ... 3
Textile Colorfastness Hearing in N. Y. Sept. 9 ... 7
Textile Colorists Studying Sulphur Dyeing ... 7
Tungsten Concentrates Allocation Order Revised ... 5
United Color Gets OPA Ruling on Iron Oxide ... 43
U. S. Revenue Returns Up Sharply in 1942 ... 60
Vanadium Theme of 'Priorities' ... 32
Vegetable Oil Promotion in Brazil by U. S. Urged ... 7
Vegetable Oils That U. S. Needs from American Tropics ... 7
Vegetable Waxes
Carnauba Wax
Candelilla Wax
Summary and Conclusion
References
Victor Names Cotten New York Manager ... 4
Wesco Mercury Co. Formed ... 65
Williams and Renner Promoted by Monsanto ... 3
WPB Lets Buyers Exceed PRP Quantities ... 3
W.S.A. Establishes Chemical Surcharges ... 65
Ziegler Leaves OPA ... 5

General Features

Bids Wanted ... 65
Closing Market Developments ... 4
Corporation Earnings ... 57
Current Market Quotations ... 9
Editorials ... 28
Conventions Are Helpful
Rubber—and Chemicals
Taxation That Destroys
When Is Black Black
Foreign Trade Rules ... 66
Import-Production
Metals
Mexican Prices
Second-Hand Bags
Tungsten Ores
Industrial Uses of Chemicals ... 44
Acrylic Acid Isopropylbutylester
Ammonium Thiosulphate
4:4'-Bis(para-anilinsulphonamido)-diphenyl Sulphide
2-Bromodiphenyl
Cellulose Acetatetoluate
4-Chlorodiphenyl
Dicyclohexylpyridinium Thiophosphite
Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Acetate
Fennel
Humus
Methyl Chlorosulphonate
Paranitrochlorobenzol
Potassium-2-Hydroxy-1-carboxy-naphthalene
Sodium-2-hydroxy-1-carboxy-naphthalene
Yttrium Polymethylenedicarboxylate
Obituaries ... 57
OPD Forum ... 4
Cosmetics in Britain
OPD Price Index ... 4
Scientific and Professional Services ... 62
Shipping Information ... 66
New York Imports
Baltimore Imports
Philadelphia Imports
Special Market Reports:—
Casein in the War
Fertilizers
Fuel Oil Substitutes
Lard
Morphine
Oxalic Acid
Palestine Oils
Phenolic Resins
Potash Prussiate, Red
Square Deals
Substitutes and Extenders ... —
Trade Briefs ... 33, 51
What You Can Use ... 66
Rubber

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums ... 55
Coaltar Chemicals ... 36
Drugs and Fine Chemicals ... 49
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals ... 35
Essential Oils and Aromatics ... 59
Fertilizer Materials ... 63
Heavy Chemicals ... 31
Oils, Fats and Waxes ... 45
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials ... 39
Petroleum Products ... 61

Washington Talks It Over

Malerials Mystery ... 5
PRP Bossing Tough Job ... 5
War-Drafting Technology ... 5
Cashew Is South American ... 5
Eating Fats Don't Boom ... 5
Farm Price Foozling ... 5
Motoring Is Decreasing ... 37
Used Tin Tubes Are Shy ... 37
Air Raids and Taxes ... 37
Figuring on Fuel Oil ... 37

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OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized; but publication of a singner's name will be withheld at request.)

Cosmetics in Britain

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

Of predominant importance is the quota set for the cosmetic industry in the new government order for the next five months. As may be recalled, the limitation of production is expressed in percentage of sales during a standard period in 1939, and this is called the quota. Until recently this quota was 25 percent. With the latest ruling it has been cut down further to 20 percent. Or, expressed in a different way, during this five-months' period in 1942 the manufacturer may produce 8.3 percent of his total volume during the full standard year.

However, there are two important exceptions which may compensate or even overcompensate for the new cut. First, face powder and talc powder have been exempted from the quota and are, for the time being, unrestricted; that is, insofar as the cosmetic limitations are concerned. Producers of face powder still have to comply with rules issued by the authorities supervising paper goods which specify that a powder box must not weigh more than one-fifth of the contents when the contents does not exceed 1 ounce, and only one-eighth of the contents when it is more than 1 ounce. Try to visualize this rule applied to some American 10-cent face powder sizes with contents as low as one-fifth ounce and many around one-fourth ounce and one-third ounce, and figure what kind of box would be left for them!

Secondly, so-called "Nucleus firms" have been allocated an increased quota—50 percent—for the five-months' period in question. This designation, "Nucleus firm," applies to those manufacturers who have taken over the production of several other, smaller firms, who could not continue their own manufacturing. The various brands and trademarks of such smaller firms are, however, being maintained; namely, the goods are being sold under their old names.

The new purchase tax is rather stiff. It is set at 66 2/3 percent on the wholesale price and collected by the manufacturer. The retailer passes the tax on to the consumer, but is not permitted to charge a profit on the tax. His mark-up must be based on the cost of the product, without tax. Example:—

	Shillings per doz.
An item costs at wholesale	18
The manufacturer adds 66⅔ percent tax	12
The retailer pays a total of	30
The retailer has a mark-up of 50 percent on 18s. (not on 30s.) and therefore gets	27
Plus tax	12
A total of	39

The unit-price is 2/3 plus tax of 1/-, equal to 3/3. The same system applied to American conditions would work out like this for a dollar item with a 40 percent discount for the store:—

Retail price	$1.00
Wholesale price	.60
Tax, 66⅔ percent on wholesale price	.40
Consumer's cost	$1.40

This shows that the British consumer is subject to a tax on cosmetics at least four times higher than that paid by the American consumer, which is 10 percent on retail.

London, England,
August 2, 1942. WALTER CARSCH.

—V—

Cottonseed Ass'n Executive Group to Meet Aug. 25

W. B. Coberly, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, has called a meeting of executives of the oil mill industry to be held at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, August 25. No notice has been received as yet that government officials will be present. A large attendance of trade interests is expected, and it is hoped that some program will be announced by the government at the meeting which oil men can discuss. Some definite action must be agreed upon, as the season is already underway.

Ammonia Sulph. Ceiling Eliminates Spot Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Sulphate of ammonia was brought under a specific "dollars and cents" price ceiling on all sales by producers, importers and "primary jobbers," in maximum price regulation No. 205, issued August 17 by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The regulation goes into effect August 22 and provides that the lower of the following maximum prices may be charged:—

(1) The base price of $28.20 per ton at inland oven plus the transportation charges to buyer's destination from the inland oven nearest the buyer's destination, or

(2) The base price of $29.20 per ton at port, plus the transportation charges to buyer's destination from the port nearest to the buyer's destination.

With the exception that no separate differential is granted in the regulation for "spot sales," these prices are at approximately the same level requested in May, 1941, and again last February of the producers by the Price Administrator. The great majority of producers adhered to this request and this price pattern was

—*Continued on page* 65

Contract Price Status Defined by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Sixteen questions on classifications of purchasers are answered by the Office of Price Administration, with particular reference to "purchasers of the same class," in a communication issued August 19. The questions comprise a wide variety of factors, ranging from "free goods" to "friendly whims."

Among the items are two on contract buyers, which are of interest in the marketing of chemicals and related materials. Here is the information:—

Can contract purchasers be in the same class as spot purchasers for pricing purposes under the General Maximum Price Regulation?

Yes. Contract buyers are purchasers of the same class as persons buying on spot if it is the seller's practice when fixing prices in the kind of contracts involved to adopt the spot prices in effect at such time.

Can two contract buyers be in the same class even though their contract prices differ?

Yes. They may be in the same class if their contract prices differ, because the contracts were made at different times. The test is whether at the time of pricing for the contract buyers, the seller had the practice of treating them alike or treated them differently.

Chain Stores Allowed Uniform Ceiling Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

Retail chain stores operating under a central purchasing and pricing policy have been authorized by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to continue this policy, after obtaining OPA approval, in the determination of maximum charges for any article or service covered by OPA regulations.

Earlier this provision had been incorporated in the general maximum price regulation. Extension to services and to commodities covered by any other OPA price regulation is contained in supplementary order No. 13, effective August 17.

OPA regulations make each individual outlet a seller with its own set of ceiling prices. Without Supplementary Order No. 13 each outlet selling goods or services not handled during the base period would have to determine its ceiling independently, in some instances by reference to prices charged by competitors. In time this practice would bring a substantial number of price variations among members of a chain selling identical goods or services normally priced uniformly, which variations would cause substantial confusion both in compliance with and enforcement of price ceilings.

Ziegler Leaves OPA

Robert L. Ziegler, technical export adviser in the Office of Price Administration since March 15, last, has resigned. He first became associated with OPA December 1, 1941.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The bickerings and internal dissensions among officials in WPB that have been going on privately for months have finally boiled over and before many weeks have passed some "heads are going to roll." WPB chairman Nelson has given up as a bad job the idea of streamlining the organization and its functions without a housecleaning. Just how many branch chiefs of the forty-odd in the organization are going to get the axe is not presently known:—Estimates range from ten to twenty.

It has been a known fact for some time that the morale of many WPB officials has been bad. They have been complaining that they spend weeks at work on a project only to have it killed later. Their complaints have been directed largely at the Army and the Navy for failing to give WPB a clear-cut picture of their needs.

All this has been brought to the attention of Mr. Nelson, and another showdown with the armed services is in prospect. According to his associates Nelson is now readying a plan to withdraw the priority powers granted the joint Army and Navy Munitions Board and plant his organization solidly on top in control over distribution of all materials—war goods, as well as essential civilian needs.

Malarials Mystery

Quinine is developing into one of the "most touchiest" subjects in Washington conversation. No one seems to want to talk about it and the antimalarials supply situation facing the nation. For some undisclosed reason whenever the subject is brought up it is always "Hush-hush!"

It was largely because of this that Representative Bertram W. Gearhart of California spoke at length in the house a week ago and asked for answers to some rather pertinent questions about the situation (see OPD last week). And typifying the silence that some would like to see prevail is this story on the Gearhart speech:—

When it became known that Mr. Gearhart was planning his talk, he received a long-distance 'phone call, that got him out of bed, asking him to hold off. Again the next morning at breakfast he was importuned not to make the speech—and he found two men camped outside his office door on the same mission.

The result has been to make Mr. Gearhart even more curious than ever, and he now is planning to introduce a resolution for a house investigation of the whole situation. Whether he can get it by the rules committee under heavy Democratic control remains to be seen.

PRP Bossing Tough Job

There was a lot more behind the WPB announcement of the appointment of Raymond Hart, New York, as administrator of the Production Requirements Plan, than was disclosed to the public at the time the appointment was made. And the story that goes with it serves to emphasize some of the troubles WPB has been encountering in attempting to administrater the plan.

Appointment of a single administrator is a move designed to place responsibility on the shoulders of one person to see that the plan is made to operate. The plan has long been the butt of much criticism in spite of the fact that up to now one one yet has come forward with a better plan for solving the materials problem. Generally the criticism is that the plan is loaded down with too much detail

Eric L. Kohler, former comptroller of the TVA, who has been with WPB since 1941, was first named to the post of PRP administrator, but quit after less than a week. In fact, WPB said, he resigned before ever actually serving as administrator. Just why Mr. Kohler gave up the post so hurriedly was not made known in the WPB announcement, but the gossip is that he was dissatisfied with all the red tape connected with the PRP and could not get any cooperation when he tried to cut through it. Such being the case he gave it up as a bad job.

War-Drafting Technology

A plan to harness the nation's technical skill, patents, secret processes, and research facilities to the war program is proposed in Congress by Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virgina. From what he has been able to learn of the war program as a member of the Truman investigating committee, the senator says there is need for greater use of the nation's brains to out-smart the axis in development of new weapons of destruction.

Mr. Kilgore's plan is to set up an "office of technological mobilization" armed with the authority to "draft all such personnel and facilities failing to submit or to accept plans for immediate conversation of their efforts" to war work. The "draftees" would receive the prevailing pay for their skills.

Among the considerations which prompted him to propose the plan, the senator says, is the lack of confidence in dollar-a-year men; also the expose of patent cartels before the Truman and patents committees.

Cashew Is South American

India's unrest and its threats to long shipping lines to the Far East have turned attention to the possibility of developing inter-American trade in another product—the cashew nut—says Rockefeller's office of inter-American affairs.

Like rubber and cinchona trees, the cashew originated in the tropical Americas. It was transplanted to India and Africa to become the basis of a profitable export industry. Millions of cashew trees grow wild in various tropical areas of South America, but, like rubber, they have never been developed on a sufficiently large scale to compete with the East's huge labor reserves.

Indications that the government is interested in the cashew is seen in the fact that Per G. Friis, general manager of Industrias Agroquimicas do Brasil, recently conferred with officials here on the possibility of expanding the cashew-nut oil trade in this hemisphere. Brazil alone, he claimed, could supply the United States with all its needs, provided cashew nut collections were developed more fully.

Eating Fats Don't Boom

In the opinion of some good authorities in Washington there has been entirely too much loose talk of the possibility of the demand for edible fats and oils keeping pace with the boom in business and income of workers. This might be the case of most other products, but it definitely is not the case in this instance.

A look at the charts of business activity over a number of years past will find many valleys and peaks—as any experienced businessman can attest to—but there is no comparison between this and the chart on edible fats and oils. People eat just as much fats and oils when business is scraping the bottom as when it is hitting the ceiling.

This does not hold true for inedible fats and oils, of course, for the demand there depends on the activity of business. So if it does come to pass, as some predict, that edible fats and oils will run short and have to be rationed it will not be because of any increase in domestic consumption, but because of the lend-lease program.

Farm Price Foozling

A word of caution might well be in order at this time to those who heard Secretary of Agriculture Wickard repent his mistake in supporting the

—*Continued on page* 37

Frozen Materials Ceiling Formulated

OPD Washington Bureau

Formulas designed to simplify the pricing of idle or frozen materials sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13, of the War Production Board, thus further facilitating the flow of such materials into war uses, were announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The formulas are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 204, which became effective August 20, 1942, Idle or Frozen Materials Sold under Priorities Regulation No. 13. Just issued, the price regulation fulfills a request from the War Production Board for the establishment of maximum pricing provisions to facilitate inventory sales authorized by the priorities regulation.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 is based on the principle that no purchaser of idle or frozen inventories should pay a price in excess of the price which he would be forced to pay had he purchased such materials from a regular supplier, Mr. Henderson said. The reason for this is that the Administrator does not wish to allow or create pressures against the

—*Continued on page* 53

OPA Issues Method For Setting Ceiling

OPD Washington Bureau

A more direct method for sellers subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation to establish ceiling prices for classes of purchasers with which they did not deal in March was established August 20 by the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time OPA broadened the conditions under which a seller may put in effect price increases announced during or prior to March 1942 in cases where the seller did not make deliveries during March to all classes of purchasers at the higher prices.

As amended, the regulation permits a seller who, during or prior to March, increased prices to all classes of purchasers of a commodity or service to make the increased prices his ceiling for each class of purchaser as long as he made delivery during March at the higher prices to any one of his classes of purchasers. However, if, after the general price increase, the seller delivered to a class of purchaser only at a lower price, the lower price is the maximum price unless the delivery was made under a contract.

The changes are contained in amendment No. 23 to the general maximum price regulation and are of application primarily to manufacturers and wholesalers in maintaining their March price structure. From

—*Continued on page* 57

Tungsten Concentrates Allocation Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Tungsten ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer, or processor to dealers or processors for the purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without specific authorization by the War Production Board, the Director General for Operations announced August 18 with the issuance of amendment No. 1 to general preference order M-29, as amended June 30, 1942.

Delivery without specific authorization by WPB was restricted by M-29 to ores and concentrates containing 20 percent or less of tungsten, trioxide. Because the 20 percent distinction hampered the free flow of ore from producers, today's amendment permits movement without specific authorization from producers, dealers, or processors to concentrators. Control over tungsten is exercised by WPB when delivery is made to consumers.

The amendment also extends to 120 days the period during which dealers may hold stocks of tungsten ores and concentrates acquired under the terms of this order. The original order specified 60 days, but this was found to work a hardship on smaller dealers. The purpose of this provision is to prevent accumulation of idle inventories of the critical metal.

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Hour after hour—day after day—month after month—research is being carried on in the laboratories of N.Y.Q. for the improvement of our products—to assure highest quality and to control manufacture from raw materials into finished substances. That is why so many satisfied customers have confidence in products carrying the N.Y.Q. label.

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Brucine Sulfate
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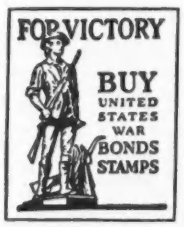
Iodine Resublimed
Iodoform
Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
Strychnine Sulfate
Thymol Iodide



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Oilseeds Control Shifted From WPB to CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation and other authorities vested in the War Production Board with respect to oilseeds and oilseed products have been delegated to the Commodity Credit Corporation by WPB directive No. 7, made public August 18 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

This transfer of authority is designed to enable a simple governmental agency to handle problems expected to arise because of the extraordinary size of this year's crops of cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts, and soybeans. Questions of price, storage, crushing facilities, and other aspects are already posed.

CCC will shortly initiate a program designed to move the bumper crops with the least possible delay. It is expected that crushers will have to take on a greater variety of oilseeds than they customarily process.

Oils and Fats Imports Procedure Specified

OPD Washington Bureau

Offers of importers to sell fats, oils, or oil-bearing materials to the Commodity Credit Corporation for importation under WPB order M-63, beginning August 18, will be considered only if they are submitted to the CCC Director of Foreign Purchases, at the Department of Agriculture, by 4:00 p.m. Eastern war time, on designated days of the week. In so jointly ruling, WPB, BEW, and CCC declared that importers or United States representatives of foreign interests must make offers via telegram or letter only and must include the date of validity of the offer. Telegraphic offers will be subject to confirmation by letter postmarked not later than midnight of the date of the offer.

Offers will be considered in force for acceptance or rejection until noon of the day following the date for

—Continued on page 47

Exports Gets Storage In Transit Privileges

OPD Washington Bureau

To facilitate the movement of export traffic through the ports by preventing the accumulation of freight at the ports, Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, announced August 18 that the railroads have agreed to place in effect storage-in-transit privileges on carload export freight at points intermediate to the ports.

The storage-in-transit privilege was negotiated by ODT's Division of Rates at the request of the Division of Storage. It covers all commercial carload freight other than bluk traffic. Traffic provisions for the movement of freight under the agreement became by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective on one day's notice.

The new arrangements will permit flexibility by use of storage facilities strategically located within short running time to the principal Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports and will greatly facilitate the prompt delivery of ex-

—Continued on page 50

ODT Takes Control Of Waterway Tankers

OPD Washington Bureau

Wartime emergency control over all domestic waterway craft capable of transporting liquid cargo in bulk was assumed by the Office of Defense Transportation in an order issued August 17 establishing a permit system giving the ODT direction over the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in Great Lakes, inland waterday, coastwise and intercoastal shipping.

The order was all-embracing, applying to vessels such as barges, tankers and other liquid cargo carriers by water owned or operated by the chemical industry, as well as all other owners and operators of such vessels, except those controlled by nationals of a friendly nation whose vessels are not

—Continued on page 38

Textile Colorfastness Hearing in N.Y. Sept. 9

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it has authorized the holding of another hearing on the proposed trade practice rules relating to colorfastness of textiles to be convened in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, N. Y., beginning at 10 a.m., September 9, 1942. Such New York hearing will be in addition to the hearing which was held in Washington on August 18.

Interested or affected parties may appear and be heard at the New York hearing even though they appeared at the Washington hearing. Their suggestions and views may also be presented to the commission by letter, memorandum, or other writing at any time up to and including the date of final hearing. The additional hearing to be held in New York September 9 was authorized by the commission to accommodate members of the industry and other interested persons who desire more time within which to prepare and submit constructive suggestions.

Textile Colorists Studying Sulphur Dyeing

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, in its program of cooperation with the government in the defense and war programs, has organized a committee to study the problem, "Ageing of Sulphur-Dyed Textiles." This project will include the development of a reproducible accelerated ageing test, to be used for predicting the ageing characteristics of sulphur-dyed materials. This problem is of considerable importance today because of the scarcity of suitable vat dyes.

This committee, which is in close contact with the Army Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia, is composed of the following members:—

T. R. Smith, of Wiscassett Mills, chairman; A. H. Gaede, of the Laurel Soap Manufacturing Company; R. H. Souther,

—Continued on page 35

Vegetable Oil Promotion In Brazil by U.S. Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Recommendations have been made to the Federal government by the United States Vegetable Oil Mission to Brazil that it take early steps to extend financial and other forms of assistance to Brazil to increase the production and collection of vegetable oils, oilseeds, and nuts now so urgently needed in the war program.

In an extensive report on the results of the trip that carried its members through the principal vegetable oil producing sections of Brazil, the mission says the Brazilian government is anxious to cooperate in a program that would increase the output of the oils, and that important steps already had been taken in this direction, but that cooperation from the United

—Continued on page 47

Malaria Medicines Probe To Be Sought in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Bertram W. Gearhart of California told OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER August 20 that he planned to introduce a resolution in the house next Monday or Thursday for an investigation of quinine supplies and atabrine.

He also said that he planned to introduce, at the same, a bill for setting up a corporation under the Department of Agriculture with authority to undertake the development of cinchona trees in South America, with the idea of employing the same technic used by the Dutch in improving the quality of the bark in the cinchona plantations in Java.

In an address before the house August 13 (see OPD last week), Mr. Gearhart gravely questioned the adequacy of the steps that have been taken by the government to assure an adequate supply of quinine and atabrine to meet the malaria scourge facing the soldiers of the United Nations battling in the tropical areas of the Pacific.

What Is Sought

He closed his speech by posing a number of questions which, he said, have come to his attention about the situation, and it would be to obtain the answers to these questions that he intends to offer the resolution for the approval of the house. The investigation would be conducted by a seven-man committee of house members, composed of four Democrats and three Republicans, and would seek the answers to these questions raised by him in his speech:—

What is being done to meet the critical situation of supplying the armed forces with adequate supplies of antimalarials?

What is our supply?

Has the free flow of this indispensable medicine, quinine, and its substitutes, been interfered with?

Is there, as it has been so persistently whispered about in the cloakrooms, a worldwide cartel, an unlawful conspiracy among monopolists that are fattening rich upon the suffering of the poor, the helplessly sick?

It is true that we lost the battle of Bataan because the supply of this strategic medicine ran out?

Is it true that our soldiers, sailors, and marines are today threatened with disablement because of a scarcity of this indispensable medicine?

What are our war leaders doing about this all-important problem?

'Confidential' Data Declined

Mr. Gearhart said that widespread interest has been shown in his speech and that he had received a number of letters and communications from all over the country supporting his views that the public is entitled to know the answers to such questions.

Mr. Gearhart also said that before he made the speech he had received a letter from Leo Crowley, head of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, offering to supply such information as he desired on the quinine and

—Continued on page 53

I.G. Farben. Migration To Norway Doubted

OPD Washington Bureau

News reports reaching Washington from Stockholm, Sweden, and Bern, Switzerland, that I. G. Farbenindustrie, Germany's great chemical concern, was moving part of its production facilities to Norway failed to find confirmation in official government quarters here August 20. In fact, officials were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the reports in view of their knowledge of the resources of Norway.

The news reports were to the effect that the production facilities were being moved because, located at Frankfort-on-the-Main, they were being subjected to extreme bombing attacks from the Allies, and it was to save the huge works that a migration was being undertaken.

While officials did not doubt that some I. G. plants might be moved, they were extremely skeptical that the plants producing heavy chemicals would be moved to Norway. Rather, they believe, if there was any migrating, it would be of the plants producing light metals and alloys. Norway, it was pointed out, because of its vast resources of waterpower, is adequately equipped to undertake production of this kind, but since the heavy chemicals are largely the

—Continued on page 38

Vegetable Oils That U. S. Needs from American Tropics

By K. S. Markley

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, New Orleans

Contributed to Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Mexico City, July 6 to 16, 1942

(Concluded from the August 17 issue)

Vegetable Waxes

With the exception of beeswax and montan wax, practically all of the nonmineral hard waxes used in the United States are imported. They include carnauba, principally from Brazil, candelilla from Mexico, and Japan wax from Japan as its name implies. Even before the advent of the present war, importations of carnauba and candelilla waxes from Latin America were generally increasing and imports of Japan wax from the Orient were decreasing. The trend of the imports is evident from the figures shown in table 11.

Table 11

Imports of Hard Waxes, 1936-41

	Pounds		
	Carnauba	Candelilla	Japan
1936.....	12,500,000	1,803,000	3,644,000
1937.....	13,915,000	2,843,000	4,157,000
1938.....	12,377,000	1,411,000	2,160,000
1939.....	16,358,000	3,357,000	3,645,000
1940.....	16,925,000	5,644,000	2,328,000
1941.....	22,167,000	7,946,000	2,471,000

Carnauba Wax

Carnauba wax production is confined practically to Brazil, principally to the States of Ceara and Piauhy, although a small amount of wax comes from the neighboring states of Maranhao, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, and Parahyba. The wax is obtained from the leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera*. Production amounts to approximately 10,000 tons, annually.

As a result of explorations carried out in 1935 by one of the largest consumers of carnauba wax in the United States, considerable information is available concerning the extent of the resources and the possibilities of future development of the carnauba wax industry (6).

—Continued on page 47

Standard Oil Dealings With I.G. Defended

OPD Washington Bureau

W. S. Farish, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, sharply criticized the Department of Justice before the senate patents committee August 19 for raising an "imaginary chemical cartel" and in charging that the Standard company's operations in various fields were designed to suppress competition.

Replying to the many accusations made against his company by officials of the department in the extended hearings by the committee in its investigation of patent monopolies, Mr. Farish said that were it not for the research based on its contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie which have been so bitterly criticized, the United States today would be in a far worse situation in carrying on the war.

The agreements between Standard Oil and I.G., he said, gave the United States:—

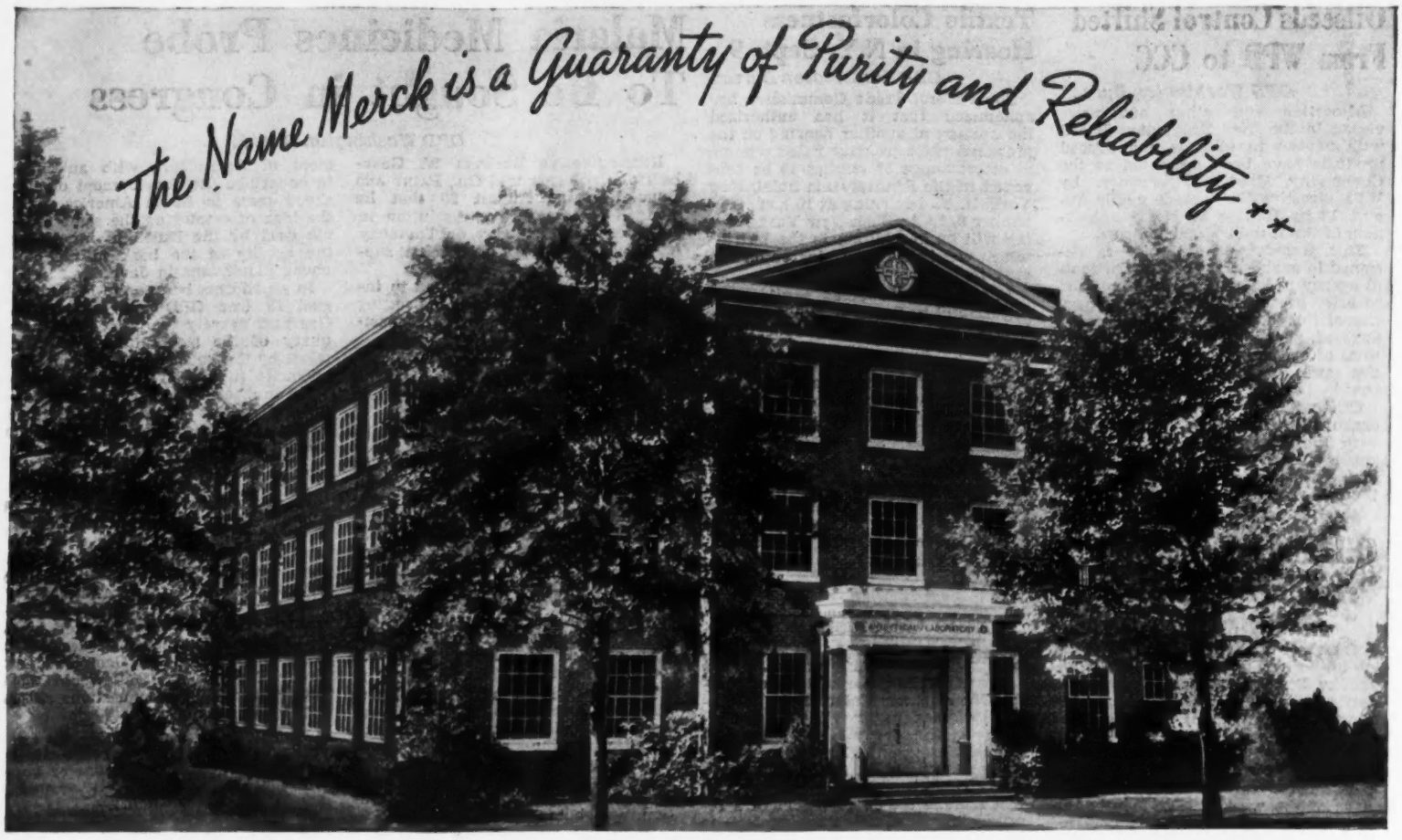
1. The first process for producing 100-octane aviation gasoline.

2. Synthetic toluol, the basic ingredient of TNT.

3. The most modern and efficient methods of apparatus for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia, the other ingredient of TNT, from natural gas.

4. Paratone, which greatly improves

—Continued on page 38



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For many years, pharmaceutical manufacturers have recognized the high quality of Merck Chemicals, and have demonstrated their confidence and satisfaction by continuous use of these chemicals in their own preparations. One of the important reasons for this increasing specification of Merck Chemicals is the fact that these chemicals are manufactured under rigid laboratory control.

Scores of skilled chemists and technicians, working in spacious and modern analytical laboratories, exercise constant control over the quality of more than 1,500 drugs and chemicals bearing the Merck label. Scores of tests are necessary to meet the standards established for every product—tests for the quality of raw materials—then a series of control tests throughout each step of the manufacturing process—and finally, the exacting tests of the finished product before it is ready for packaging.

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Because of these modern control facilities, the pharmaceutical manufacturer who uses Merck Chemicals can do so with complete confidence in their purity and uniformity.

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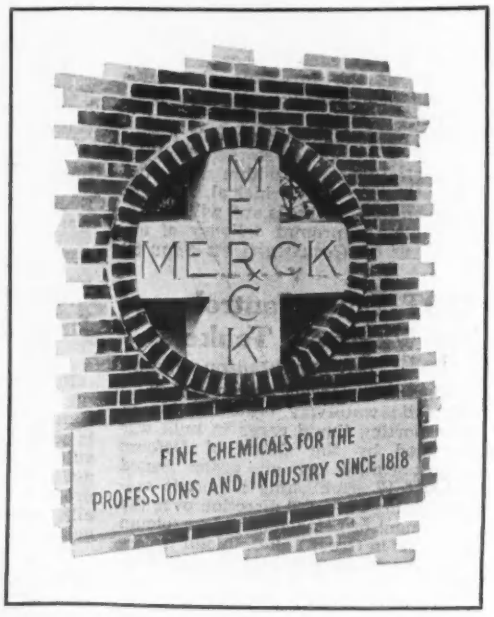

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Current Market Quotations

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August 21, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - *.158

Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.96
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*...lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .61 - —

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis, lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Capyrlic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¼- —

Chromic,[2,3] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[4] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .06 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb lots, fib. dms., lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.11.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.11.10 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75- —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Metc. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1.347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —

USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E..gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Stearic,[5] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .34 - —
tankcars .....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37
hyd., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal..lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - —
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
imported, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.78 - 1.83
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
import, cs.....lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,5] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - .178
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .158

[6] The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,5,8] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd., dms.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E... gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms, works, E., gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

SD2SG (Replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .60½- —
19 dms.....gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65½- —
tanks .....gal. .53½- —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Ttankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unt.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..gal. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks .....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .63 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb, .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l. dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb.dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_2 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Amonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .38
kegs .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .20
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs, dom.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate,[6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - 1.35
import., natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Star .....lb. .60 - .61
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony better (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mones, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¾- 13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.. ton.30.00 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton.32.00 —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l. dlvd.....lb.79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.97.80 - —
bbls., c,l., dlvd.....lb.58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.99.80 - —
Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe),
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.23.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.ton.34.00 - —
Southern off color bgs.. mines..ton.17.50 —
95.75%, bgs.. mines....ton.18.00 —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices

SHOE POLISH... OR BLOOD PLASMA?

METAL MAKES THE BEST container for blood-plasma transfusion kits. It also makes the best container for tobacco. And beer. And coffee. And shoe polish.

Having plenty of shoe polish on hand, or crackers, or floor wax, doesn't help much when they start bringing in the kids who have been hurt.

The war — and the limited amount of metal available — makes many such choices necessary for civilians.

Shoe polish or blood plasma? There is no doubt about the answer.

★ ★ ★

The can-making industry is making many types of containers for war weapons.

As in the case of the choice indicated above, this means that many containers which have long been fixtures of civilian life are disappearing for the duration.

The can-making industry is also making countless types of containers for essential foods. Foods on which our armed forces will fight. Foods which will feed the civilians behind the lines.

These two things—containers for war weapons and containers for essential foods—explain why you may be using substitute containers for your products today.

War hurts everybody. But the object of war is to hurt the enemy *more*. In adapting substitute containers for your products for the duration, you are playing an important role in war. And victory. *American Can Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.*

BESIDES BLOOD-PLASMA

transfusion kits, we also make containers for . . . food rations, explosives, oil, bandages, goggles, emergency water rations, delicate anti-aircraft gun motors, and a host of other war weapons.

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works. ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.. lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs...lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[2,8] 90%, dms., returnable. works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots... lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns..lb. 1.29 - 1.57
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ - —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½ - —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½ - —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,9] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 5.45 - 5.50
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.70 - 5.75
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt. unit-ton. 5.45 Nom.
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .33 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N., C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., 1c higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -42.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.42.00 Nom.
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -39.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset beans, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.50.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.. ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms.. c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs. .20 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03⅝- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Amer., Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[2] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ehter).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

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Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.80 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-, 80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Calcium, stearate, precip., c.l.lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68½- —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots...lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
afloat, bgs.....lb. .60 - .80
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18 - —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18½- —
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f.....lb. .10 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .84 .85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
shortstick, bls.....lb. .83 .84
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
all thin, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. 3.50 - —

Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .43 - .44
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
standard .....lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02½- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,* standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,*,‡,* liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N. Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,* small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,‡ small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,‡ jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove, Zanzibar.....lb. .19 - .19½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,* bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,* powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,* bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,* black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,* dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,‡ bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 80 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,‡,‡,‡, electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½

THIS WILL *Always* BE!

Wonder of the Western World—Niagara Falls has been called. And not by accident but apparently by design is it located here in America. Its thunder is the thunder of a people who have strength and happiness in freedom. Its movement is the restless, surging movement of men who feel a deep compulsion to go forward in history. Its power is resistless—and cannot be stemmed.

Those pioneers who first glimpsed the stately grandeur of Niagara saw in its rainbow the promise of a new world where peace and opportunity could be found. The rainbow is still there, and the peace and opportunity which America has given to millions are treasured beyond price. In a world where freedom is being crushed, Niagara symbolizes everything which this country means—strength, abundance, steadfastness. It is a limitless fountainhead of power which can be transformed into energy that brings good to all.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL WATER COLOR BY ADOLPH DEHN . . . IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Copper, oxide, black, bbls., tons, works..lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate, 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - -
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - -
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .12½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l...100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills..ton.35.00 -35.50
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - 18½
Cresol,[9] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks .....lb. .08½- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .23 - .30
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .14¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .13¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid..lb. None available.
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..... unit-ton. 1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.unit-ton. 1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45% gran., dms..lb .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb .13 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. 16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. 15 - 16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., 300 lbs., dms., divd..lb. .35 - -
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls..lb. .12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Derris root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago...100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago...100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
phthalate,[3] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Sebacetate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - -
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works..lb. .037 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- -
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb 76 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. 81 - -
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. 40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb 36 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., divd....lb 33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb 22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb 13 - —
l.c.l., works..... ...lb 14 - —
tanks ....lb 12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. 14 - —
l.c.l., works..... ...lb .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb .31 - .33
Digiycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
c.l., divd.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - -
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .03 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs or over, divd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis... .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls., lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
lb.17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns. FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6 cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns...lb 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns lb 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns lb 17.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1. cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
179 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 3R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .53 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - -
Red shade.....lb. .75 - -
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.03 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (cit. pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
946 Nigrosin, water and spirit soluble.....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysolin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.....lb. .98 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .28
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bols.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - -
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York,
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - -
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots...100 lbs. 2.90 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.85 - -
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs l.c .....lb .08 .09
Ergot, USP, cns dms.....lb 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., divd.....lb. 30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. 93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. 11 - —
27-lb. dms.....lb. 15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - -
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, fish factories, ton.66.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.....unit-ton. 4.50 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky mines net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines ...net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70%, f.o.b. N. Mex., mines net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines. net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] * * bbls. c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l. Works .....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l. works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l. works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
For... rade prices are under to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fr... bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
F... earth, dom., powdered, cs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex mines....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases .....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. 30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal .0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- 05¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots ex tax..gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal .05⅝- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .03⅝- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - 19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - 65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - 69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
Glauber salt, cryst., dom., bgs., less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
Glue, hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in car-load lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, nigh gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
Glycerin, soapiye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00

Where a ONE-OUNCE order is BIG BUSINESS

To stain a piece of diseased tissue for examination a pathologist may need only six drops of a National Biological Stain. So little of these highly sensitive dyes are used that a one-ounce bottle may last a busy pathological laboratory for years!

Yet we gladly perform the exacting laboratory work necessary to the preparation of these National Biological Stains and Indicators as our contribution to the beneficent science of human and animal medicine.

Biological Stains are but one of many important but specialized phases of National Technical Service. While expanding and improving the applicability of National Dyestuffs, National Research has also developed the most widely used line of synthetic detergents, an effective anti-skinning agent for paints, improved essential organic-chemicals for synthetic coatings, and many other equally useful products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON . . . 150 Causeway St.
PROVIDENCE . . 15 Westminster St.
CHICAGO . . . 357 W. Erie St.
PHILADELPHIA . 200-204 S. Front St.
SAN FRANCISCO . 517 Howard St.
CHARLOTTE . 201-203 W. First St.
GREENSBORO Jefferson Standard Bldg.
ATLANTA . . . 140 Peachtree St.
NEW ORLEANS . Masonic Temple Bldg.
CHATTANOOGA . . . James Bldg
PORTLAND, ORE. 730 West Burnside
TORONTO . 137-145 Wellington St., W.

BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, pls.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd.. bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flaks (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, loose.....lb. .08¾- —

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .19 - .19½
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 13% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1, unsorted. lb. .14½- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12¾- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13¾- —
C .....lb. .13¾- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
CNE .....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12¾- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08¾- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07¾- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .11¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09½- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .12¾- —
mixed .....lb. .17¾- —
nubs .....lb. .18¾- —
split .....lb. .19½- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28¾- —
A/E .....lb. .25¾- —
B .....lb. .34¾- —
C .....lb. .28¾- —
D .....lb. .25¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —
E .....lb. .18¾- —
F .....lb. .13¾- —
dust .....lb. .13¾- —

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1. lb. .30¾- —
2 .....lb. .25¾- —
3 .....lb. .23¼- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped, lb. .10¼- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips .....lb. .11¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .16¾- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cana. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.60 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,6], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16½
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16¾- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74¼- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld. Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.35
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .49
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .42 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .08½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —

Prices on green are the same as for brown.

Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns..lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .068 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06½-.06525
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .06 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.80 -12.85
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.85 -12.95
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.85 -12.90
Compounds, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select. bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12¾- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Lead, arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½- .10½
lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —

Lead, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz, etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —

Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead. white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —

White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks, f.o.b. New York..ton.37.50 - —

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0555- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs, c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1...lb. .28 - —
No. 2...lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2...lb. .13 - —
No. 3...lb. .12½- —
No. 4...lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2...lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —

SPOT DELIVERIES

ACETONE

Copper Carbonate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Saccharine
Camphor (Natural)
Vanillin
Gum Arabic
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Magnesia, carbonate, U.S.P., Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points .....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.. 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cs.....lb. .60 - —

Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12⅛
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l, works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .51 - .52
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —

Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., divd...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
Natural,[1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1. gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss R.. lb. .07½- .11
divd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10⅝
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers. cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bts.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .29 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works.....lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Me. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis. Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .22 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., divd..lb. .55 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
fair, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow. bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 Nom.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .70 - .71
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenol, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capaicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,5] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
technical, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.30 1.55
dms. .....lb. 1.25 1.50
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices

Oil, clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.10
dms.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f.	lb.	.0835- —
edible, ex tax	lb.	.0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.	gal.	.90 - —
tanks	gal.	.85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.	bbl.	80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	28.00 -35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.	lb.	.15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¾- —
salad, bbls.	lb.	.17 - —
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	4.70 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).		
Cumin, bots.	lb.	10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00 - —
Degras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.	lb.	7.50 - 8.25
Dip (D).		
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.35
dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.20 - 4.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)		
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.,	lb.	16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	20.00 .24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).		
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.	lb.	.35 - .38
imported, dms.	lb.	.20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms.	gal.	73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.	lb.	.15¾- —
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00 - 8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns.	lb.	8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.	lb.	.55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	4.25 - 6.85
dms.	lb.	4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1	lb.	11.75 -15.00
Type 2	lb.	9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - 3.00
Lime, dist., cns.	lb.	11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.	lb.	13.50 -17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)		
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1350- .1370
l.c.l., 10 to 69	lb.	.1370- .1390
5 to 9	lb.	.1410- —
less than 5	lb.	.1430- —
tanks	lb.	.1260- .1280
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.		
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.22½- .28
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[5] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks	gal.	.15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks	gal.	.31 - .35½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1140-.1180
tanks	lb.	.1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns.,	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.	lb.	.13 Nom.
tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles	lb.	.14 - —
Neatsfoot,[5] pure, bbls.	lb.	.19¼- —
Neroli, bots.	lb.	340.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
solid, dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Oleo, 1[5] bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
2 bbls.	lb.	.13 - —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.	gal.	4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.25 - 4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	4.50 - 4.75
foots, dms.	lb.	.19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers	lb.	8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns.,	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless	lb.	35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f.	lb.	.0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.06 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour	gal.	08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy.	gal.	.14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¾- —
Oil, patchouli, cns.	lb.	8.00 -12.00
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.12⅞- .13
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
import, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.,	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.95 - 2.30
dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	8.75 - —
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., c.l.f.	lb.	.1150 - —
blown, dms.	lb.	.18 - .18¼
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11¾- .13½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11 - .11¾
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
dms.	lb.	2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.51 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.53 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.57 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	No stocks.
Oil, sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns.	lb.	5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.	lb.	.1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1140-.1180
tanks	lb.	.1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units.		No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.13 -Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12¼ Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.14¼ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1301- —
45°, dms.	lb.	.1278- —
natural, dms.	lb.	.1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms.	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 - —
Oil, tall, refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.60 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.	lb.	.30 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).		
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal.	gal.	10.00 - —
dms., 25 gal.	gal.	12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.	gal.	13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.	gal.	14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.	gal.	15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.44 - .47

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors

BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE

Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., c.l..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .46½ - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52½ - .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .57½ - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .63½ - .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .62 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l., gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .40½ - —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½ - —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½ - —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½ - —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb. 45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash..lb. .12¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .12½ - —
dlvd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12¾ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½ - —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Orris root, whole.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½ - .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½ - .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
good, bgs.....lb. .40 - .40½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .51½ - .52
medium, cs.....lb. .49 - .50
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½ - .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼ - —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼ - —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½ - —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾ - —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼ - —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½ - —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0526- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, 133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 999 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .52
Peanut meal, 45% protein, Alabama-Georgia, points..ton. 36.50 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½ - .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .06½ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0650- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0680- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .40 - .41
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½ - .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls...lb. .65 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l...lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
extra, c.l.....lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼ - —
lily, c.l.....lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾ - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼ - —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼ - —
Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells. Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below.....bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.21 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana .....bbl. .80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany .....bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines..bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn Lines..bbl. 2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below.....bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek bbl. 1.12 - —
Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Lacquer diluent, at refinery—
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.. gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½ - —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars..gal. .07⅞ - —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞ - .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10½ - —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10⅛ - —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½ - —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½ - —
Gulf Coast, tanks..... gal. .06½ - —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ - —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha,, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07½ - —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾ - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼ - —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenolphthalein, yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50 lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%..long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% .....long ton. 2.70 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 60%-66%.....long ton. 4.50 - —
70% min.....long ton. 5.00 - —
72% min.....long ton. 5.50 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 6.50 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[3] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½ - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .03 - .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .35 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .60 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .41½ - .42
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .18
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs..lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 260 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾ - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ -
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾ - —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼ - .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02¾ - —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Chlorate,[3,5] cryst., kgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....lb. .09¾ - .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33½ - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½ - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .35½ - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½ - —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—ton. No prices

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Potash, metabisulphite, kgs...lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Potash, Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs. lb. .40 - .42
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs...lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11¼ - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3—gal. .03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....ib. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ¼c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.55 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .25 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2*, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 8, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan. bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .13½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask.191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00- —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[3] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[3] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + 13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[3] cns., oz. .81 + .13½
Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.65 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lot. lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls .....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English...lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.i.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Red, Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .2065- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.48 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.59 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.62 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .83
Spanish, tins.....lb.34.00 -34.50
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms. .....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dalmatian type, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .36
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
Salt, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.30 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -230.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago .....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago .....lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, garnet,[2,6] bgs.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,5] cs..lb. .39 - .40†
Superfine,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 3258 mesh, c.l..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silver, bullion.....oz. .35½- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35⅝[2]- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .26⅞- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .38
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Soda, alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equaled....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to cutsomer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 93° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss.

N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.46	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.50	—
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 bls.	2.51	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.76	—
Bichromate,[3,5] spot, c.l., works, lb.		.07¾-	—
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.07½-	—
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works	lb.	.07¾-	—
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.11	—
10-bbl. lots	lb.	.11½-	.13
1-9 bbls.	lb.	.12	—
kegs	lb.	.12½-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.35	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
35 deg., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		1.55	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works	lb.	17.00	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.55	- 4.90
2	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.			
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works	lb.	1.92½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.97½-	—
sellers' tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	3.15	—
2	100 lbs.	3.30	—
3	100 lbs.	3.55	—
electro process, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80	—

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).

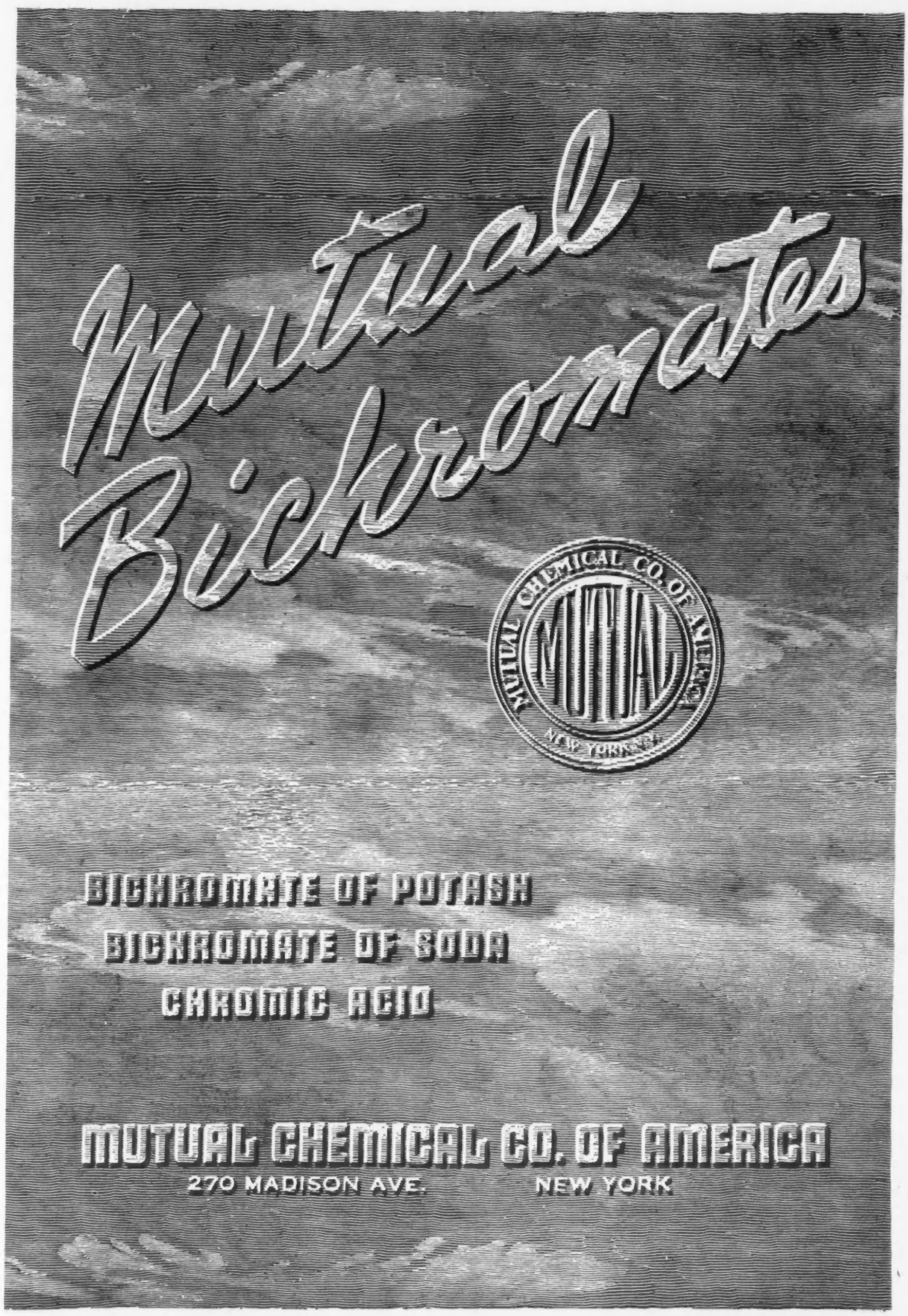
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .08½
Chromate,[3,4] c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., 50-lb. lots	lb.	.20½-	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	.22½-	.23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.19½-	—
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots	lb.	.24	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.28	- .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.25	—
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots	lb.	.24½-	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.26½-	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.29½-	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.25½-	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms.	lb.	.14	- .15
imports, 90% cs.	lb.	No prices	
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
1-9, same basis	lb.	.09	—
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
1-9, same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- 1.32
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	- 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- 1.32
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	- 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.72	—
solution, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82	- .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	- .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.45	—
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.70	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.80	—
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.10	—
Soda, hypusulphite, cryst., pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.00
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.20
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.85	- 3.10
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.30
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.35	- 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs.		3.10	- 3.25
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.55
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.60	- 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.70	- 3.95
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.90	- 4.15
dms., works	100 lbs.	4.20	- 4.45
Iodate, jars	lb.	5.40	—
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.42	—
bots.	lb.	2.52	- 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.25	—
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	4.90	—
3-14 dms., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
1-2 dms., same basis	100 lbs.	5.30	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	—
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	3.30	—
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	3.55	—
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works	lb.	.47	—
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
Soda, naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50	—
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va.	ton.	30.05	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis.	ton.	29.35	—
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va.	ton.	27.00	—
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment	ton.	33.00	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis	ton.	32.40	—
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00	—
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	3.60	—
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	3.75	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized.	lb.	.06¾-	—
West Coast, f.o.b. ports.	100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.65
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.90	-11.90

Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	4.50	—
15 dms. and over, same basis.	lb.	5.45	—
3-14 dms., same basis.	lb.	5.60	—
1-2 dms., same basis.	lb.	5.85	—
flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C.	100 lbs.	4.30	—
1-9 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.09	—
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	—
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works	lb.	.26	—
70 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.20	—
490 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.18	—
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.	lb.	.19	—
500 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.17	—
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.25
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	- 6.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	- 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.45
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 2.90
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	- 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	- 9.00
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	- 8.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.20	- 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.65	—
kegs, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50	—
bbls., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.		6.20	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.70	—



Soda, phosphate, USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized, 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C.
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N. F., VI, desiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works....lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41-44% protein, sacks..ton.48.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17½- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's .....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls. works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06¾- .07¼
medium, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
poultry .....lb. .0510- .0550
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, dom., N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices

Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.

Tallow,[1,5] extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago... unit-ton. 5.37 - —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.... ....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.... .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,4] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons). lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam. cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[2,3,4] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.s.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo. Texas and Eastern Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
single dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air - floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tunsten metal powd.,[3,5] 90%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade. kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .71 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .73 - —
Turpentine, wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities..gal. .60 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .54 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 26 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. No prices.
Mexican, tins.....lb.13.00 -16.00
cuts, tins.....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

We didn't realize that TITANOX-RC was *So Good*

When titanium calcium pigment "stepped outdoors" a year ago in the form of TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) we knew it would be one of the most highly chalk-resistant pigments for exterior coatings.

But were we surprised by its actual performance! Our house paint tests using this pigment, do not yet show its full possibilities because it has exhibited extreme chalking resistance far beyond our highest expectations.

Thus, with greater tinting strength and hiding power, TITANOX-RC represents outstanding value among composite white pigments.

MODERN HOUSE PAINTS

The advent of TITANOX-RC has introduced an entirely new and radically different pigment factor in house paint formulation. Its high bulk, high tinting strength and extraordinary resistance to chalking suggest its consideration for all such white and tinted products in the future. The economy which TITANOX-RC contributes both on the basis of hiding power and volume cost, makes it an exceptional "buy" among all white pigments used in exterior paints.

Our Paint Service Department will gladly consult with you regarding technical details.

THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY *CARRIES ON!*

TITANOX

THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

SOLE SALES AGENT

111 B'way, New York, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. • 350 Townsend St., San Francisco, California. • 2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles, California

TITANOX

TRADE MARK

Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .03 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15¼- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
Wax, bees, yellow, crude, Africa, lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13¼- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, dom., 160°-165° m.p., bgs..lb. .30 - —
import., hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99⅘%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
Import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[2,3] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.8c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works....lb. .03 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .15½- .17
open order.....lb. .15½- .17
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15¼- .17
open order.....lb. .15½- .17
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc,[1,2,3] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations 'n Market report).
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —

TAM ZIRCON AND ZIRCONIUM OXIDE CRUCIBLES

For temperatures up to 3500° F and 4500° F

TAM Zircon crucibles are finding wide application for various high temperature applications up to 3500° in non-ferrous melting such as aluminum, platinum, etc. These Zircon crucibles not only resist various acid and alloy reactions, but due to the straight line expansion coefficient of Zircon, exhibit exceptionally good heat shock properties. Refractory bonds consisting of other compounds are not necessary in the manufacture of TAM Zircon crucibles thereby assuring the user of a pure Zircon product.

TAM small crucibles and shapes of semi-vitreous Zirconium oxide are manufactured for use in quartz fusions and high temperature applications up to 4500° F.

An experienced staff of field engineers, located in various parts of the country, are available for consultations without obligation. Write.

TAM PRODUCTS INCLUDE

Zircon bricks, special shapes and crucibles...Zircon insulating refractories...Zircon ramming mixes, cements and grog...Zircon milled and granular...Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide Refractories...Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide cements and ramming mixes...Electrically Fused Zirconium Oxide in various mesh sizes.

TAM ZIRCONIUM TITANIUM PRODUCTS
Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

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ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Stamps

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Representatives for Europe: UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

Zinc, oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07⅛- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07⅜- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07⅜- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.		
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd.,	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd..	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd.,	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.10 - —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½- —

Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher. Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.

Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precip., dms., divd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs	3.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.65 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
l.c.l	100 lbs.	6.80 - —
Sulphide,[1] pure bgs., c.l. (20 tons), divd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —

Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 - .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
divd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	2.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

Prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials are published in the first issue of each month.

---V---

Sulphuric Acid Distribution Discussed

At a meeting of the superphosphate and sulphuric acid subcommittee of the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee, held recently, the situation prevailing in sulphuric acid was discussed.

Page Blakemeore, in charge of sulphuric acid in the War Production Board, described the situation which was summed up as follows:—

Beginning in October, spent sulphuric acid at the rate of 90,000 tons of 60 deg. Baume annually will become available at Childersburg, Ala., and in December at the rate of 110,000 tons per annum at Chattanooga, Tenn.; at first no tankcars seemed available to move the acid, and acidulating plants at each place were contemplating to utilize the acid. The Office of Defense Transportation has advised that 130 tankcars would be made available.

Mr. Blakemeore suggested that distribution of the acid might be effected through open bidding or through the allotment of this acid on a percentage basis to the acidulators within a reasonable radius, in line with their last year's production. In this case he suggested for discussion a uniform delivered price. He stated it was not contemplated that any presently operating chamber plant would be forced to close down; that a study indicated that this acid could be absorbed in an average freight radius of $4 roughly taking in the territory including the Carolinas, Georgia, north Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, comprising some eighty acidulating plants.

Members of the subcommittee were asked individually for their recommendations as to the best way of handling the problem. Some favored allocation; others suggested that the members of the fertilizer industry be offered the opportunity to purchase this acid by open bidding. Representatives of USDA were asked to discuss any factors that might affect the territorial use of superphosphate.

It was stated that the Winter legume program was going through and that AAA expected to distribute 112,000 tons of superphosphate in the Southeast this Fall. The OPA representative spoke in favor of open bids for the acid as simplifying the price angle.

Heat Exchangers Now Under Total Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Heat exchangers, urgently needed in war industries and by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, have been placed under a system of complete allocations by order of the Director General for Operations. Heat exchangers are used to exchange heats between liquids and gases in industrial, Army and Navy and Maritime work. Requirements of the war program have put a severe strain on existing supplies, since they use considerable quantities of scarce metals.

The order (L-172) prohibits the placing or acceptance of orders for heat exchangers covered by the regulations unless specific authorization is granted by the Director General on Form PD-615A. Application for authorization to place orders must be made on Form PD-615.

"Critical heat exchanger" means any new equipment or apparatus (or any important component part thereof), other than direct fired, or direct contact involving physical mixing of the fluids, designed for the transference or exchange of heat between two or more fluids.

---V---

Rubber Cement Use Further Narrowed

OPD Washington Bureau

Strict prohibitions on the use of rubber cement have been put into effect by the War Production Board after investigations by the Compliance Branch shows that large amounts of rubber cement were being consumed for luggage, handbags, novelties and other non-essential purposes. The order, M-15-f, forbids the use of rubber cement in a specific list of articles, whether or not the cement was manufactured before the effective date of existing rubber restrictions contained in order M-15-b.

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

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(Lithopones)

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THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 FRONT STREET — NEW YORK, N.Y.
New Jersey zinc

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Rubber—and Chemicals

A new man, well known in some sections of the chemical group of industries, has been set by WPB to a counting-up task in the national rubber business. More power to him—and less gag! This affair needs a lot of counting and airing. And more than anything else it calls for a thoroughgoing planning of national industrial correlation; for the rubber affair, however it be determined, will have widespread and disruptive effects.

If the rubber needs of the nation are to be supplied through the synthesis of substitutes, the drain on many widely used materials will be heavy—there is benzol, for example. If any substantial part of production is from vegetable latexes, there will be difficulty in finding enough coaltar accelerators and so on to do the job, without taking anilin and other basics away from a variety of important industrial uses.

The chemical industry has a particularly pertinent interest in the rubber affair—and that interest is by no means confined to which process of synthesizing substitutes is most used; it carries into the need to get adequately informed of the chemical aspects of producing rubber goods from synthetic substitutes and from the widest possible variety of vegetable latexes. The problems of vulcanization and other processing cannot all be satisfactorily solved on the basis of previous industrial operations. And the biggest problem is that of providing the materials essential to the processing.

There is antagonistic astonishment at the temerity — the "nerve" — of the petroleum industry in setting forth to be a producer of chemicals. The same sort of response was noted when and as coaltar derivatives usurped the roles of older materials. But, the day of petroleum chemicals has passed its dawning. It might now be wise to enter upon the production of benzol from petroleum. Farsighted and intelligent national industrial planning might work a revolution in basic materials. Petroleum might replace coal as the basis of industrial organic chemistry. Coal might be converted into motor fuels, perhaps with the correlation of alcohol from agricultural wastes. Rubber? Well, there are a number of reasons to believe that a goodly portion of this essential—it will be less so when the airship has displaced the horseless carriage—would best be made from weeds—milkweeds, golden-rod, dogbanes, dandelions, and others in the lauciferous category. And when the coal and oil have gone, why, chemistry will be ready to synthesize them. It's all a matter of temperature and pressure and the "cooking" of vegetation. Empty coalmines and oilwells might well serve as retorts.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Conventions Are Helpful

The need for and usefulness of business conventions were never greater than they are today. This is particularly true with respect to gatherings of those who contribute technically to the functioning of business, especially in the division of production. These times call most imperatively for the greatest possible correlation of the thinking, the planning, and the operating of every industry, be its actual participation in war production large or small. Such correlation is basic in the national planning that is necessary to prevent economic disruption by reason of inadequate or improperly allocated materials and men. And in no other way can there be accomplished the extent and degree of correlation that is possible through meeting in convention.

Today's conventions should not be the preponderantly "good-times" gathering of yesterday; neither should they be the solemn conference of defeatists. There is a happy medium where not all is work; hence not all is dull.

Conventions of the proper type are a real contribution to the war program—and a necessary one. They are fully worth all the transportation and location inconveniences that conventioners must put up with.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Taxation That Destroys

The governmental policy on exemption of expenditures from Federal taxation is difficult, if not impossible, to analyze or interpret logically. Some endeavors are made annually to correct the discrepancies; special emphasis is being laid currently on certain obligations of individuals as being burdensomely, if not unreasonably, taxed. Some little attention is being directed to the economic lunacy which refuses to exempt from corporation taxation expenditures for obligations in respect of funds without which there would be no earnings to be taxed.

Most of the exemptions allowed for individuals have nothing whatsoever to do with earning capacity; while expenditures for the maintenance or restoration of health, without which there can be no earning, are not exempted as such, being lumped with the costs of being fed and clothed and sheltered, all of which are essential to earning, in general exemptions and allowances for dependents, which are something, even though they take no thought of differences in climatic environment or the cost of living.

In the case of corporations, the discrimination is worse. No allowance is made for payment of debts that are fundamental in overhead costs and essential to the earning of anything to be taxed; but it is permitted to deduct payments for services of experts in tax-paring. Corporations should be given a more adequate "allowance for dependents," which would include those who depend on it to pay for that on which its very existence depends.

Even the "well-fixed" corporations are finding it necessary now to borrow money in order that they may be properly equipped to do their job of war work. Is it economically wiser that these be denied tax exemption on the repayment of such necessary loans, or that they float an issue of common stock on which they assume no obligation to pay either principal or interest?

The whole matter of corporation taxation is illogical, as is the preferential and discriminative measure of the recognition of a corporation as a person. The incomes of corporations should be taxed to the individuals who get them—and the law should provide a mandate that they get them in full; in order that there be none of the evasions which contribute in no small part to the policy of illogical soaking.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

When Is Black Black

In the official interpretations of the term, "black market," it seems that there are two kinds of black. One of these is "WPB black," which is a violation of a restrictive marketing order of the War Production Board. This "black" takes no cognizance of what price is charged for the goods sold, or what tricks are used to evade an OPA price ceiling order or gouge the government.

The other "black" is "OPA black." This is applied on the basis of violation of a price ceiling order; whatever the circumstances; whether the transaction is connected with a war job by way of a WPB channel, or diverts goods from that channel, or is legitimately civilian in all respects.

It is the apparent attitude of many governmental agencies outside of OPA that profiteering in war work is nobody's business as long as the military buyers do not kick. This attitude, seemingly based on a fear that the government will not be able to buy necessary war goods unless it pays whatever sellers demand, is reflected in H.R. 7485 in Congress.

Strange that a powerful government should fear the profiteer. When a man balks at going to war, he is not offered more pay, but is pressed into service or put in jail. Why is there a tendency differently to treat materials? Are they more than men?

"Faith, hope, and charity," the saying goes; "and the greatest of these is charity!" So, the last must be first, even in the application of the constitutional guaranty with respect to "life, liberty, or property"—and the greatest of these is property! Profiteering is inseparable from the prosecution of the war; may it live high and prosper!

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BY FERMENTATION PROCESSES

NOAH has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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Heavy Chemicals

Heavy Chemical Demand Remains Small—Little New Business—Consumption Fair—Chrome Acetate Down a Fraction—Price Schedules Hold Generally Steady

The demand for heavy chemicals last week remained at low ebb. Consumption in most essential lines was considered fair but only a limited amount of new business was observed. Over-production of some major items remained a disturbing factor. Exporters remained inactive because of shipping conditions.

Price schedules were unchanged by manufacturers, except for a ½c. per pound decline in 7½ percent chrome acetate. The price situation as a whole among manufacturers was considered steady. Dealers' quotations in some instances, however, have dropped appreciably.

Carbon tetrachloride factors reported increased demand from plants working on government contracts. Caustic soda was soft in tone and supplies of this item and soda ash were rather plentiful. Zinc cyanide offerings were freer and easier supply situations were noted in potash carbonate and caustic.

New maximum freight rates and surcharges applicable to the movement of 50 percent liquid caustic soda in tankers between United States Pacific Coast ports have been named in order 71 just recently made available by the War Shipping Administration. A completely revised price schedule covering secondary aluminum ingots and practically all grades of aluminum scrap has been issued by OPA with the intention of bringing prices for secondary ingots more nearly into line with the price of virgin aluminum. Tungsten ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer or processor to dealers or processors for the purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without specific authorization of WPB, the Director General for Operations has announced with the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-29, as amended June 30, 1942.

Alumina Hydrate.—Material under allocation. Tone quiet. Pricewise no change.

Alumina Sulphate. — Activity at quiet level. Quotations unaltered.

Aluminum.—Material under industry control. Priorities govern transactions. Paste and seed under allocation. A completely revised price schedule covering secondary aluminum ingots and practically all grades of aluminum scrap has been issued by OPA. Action is intended to bring prices for secondary ingots more nearly into line with the price of virgin aluminum. Prices for ingots range from 13½c. to 15c. a pound depending upon the aluminum content. Prices for scrap range from 8c. to 12c. a pound in lots of 20,000 pounds or more.

Alum, Ammonia.—Material under allocation. No change in quotations.

Alum, Soda. — Tone unchanged. Prices same.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—No change as regards prices. War call for ammonia continues heavy.

Antimony.—No new features in market. Quotations unaltered.

Antimony Needles.—Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Antimony Oxide.—Material under allocation. Demand, prices remain at recent levels.

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Chrome Acetate, 7½ percent solution, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	**170.2**	**170.2**	**167.3**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**108.7**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Arsenic, Red.—Item under allocation. Quotations steady.

Arsenic, White.—Supplies allocated. No change pricewise.

Barium Carbonate.—No change in market conditions. Prices rule unaltered.

Bauxite—Demand at recent levels. Prices unchanged.

Bleaching Powder. — Allocations rule. Quotations unaltered.

Calcium Chloride.—Call from some quarters good. Demand elsewhere moderate. Quotations confirmed.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Demand spotty. Quotations same.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Increased demand from plants working on government orders. Inadequate storage facilities for temporary surplus of supplies resulted recently in Director General of Operations easing restrictions on its use until September 30.

Chlorine.—Allocations rule with material under full priority control. General limitations order in effect. Volume of production at excellent level. Good war demand leaves little for civilian uses. Quotations steady.

Chrome Acetate.—Quotations on 7½ percent down ½c. per pound.

Cobalt Carbonate.—Allocations rule. Pricewise, no change.

Cobalt Hydrate.—Tone of market unchanged. Allocations govern transactions. Prices confirmed.

Copper. — Market position unchanged. Prices same.

Ethyl Chloride.—New features lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Lead Acetate.—Tone same. Price schedules confirmed. Lead pool of 15 percent of each producer's output set aside for WPB allocation has been revoked due to the fact that lead production is now running ahead of demand. Monthly pool may be restored

Oxalic Acid

Production of oxalic acid in 1941 reached the high total of 15,850,200 pounds. Sales in that period, according to the United States Tariff Commission, totaled 14,969,690 pounds. Production in 1940 reached 12,921,227 pounds. Such a production exceeds earlier trade estimates by several million pounds. This increase is explained by the sharp stepping up of the war production program following the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The use of oxalic acid in the war effort is concerned mainly with the manufacture of pyrotechnic compounds.

Despite the substantial increase in output in an effort to keep pace with demand, producers maintained quotations on contracts at 11¼c. to 12½c. a pound. Practically all oxalic acid is manufactured by the formate process, with carbon monoxide as the basic raw material.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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at any time in future when need for it as an emergency supply arises.

Lime Sulphur.—Demand at recent level. No change pricewise.

Manganese Acetate.—Demand spotty. Quotations same.

Methyl Chloride.—Interest in material light. No change in quotations.

Nickel Salts.—No new developments. Price schedules maintained.

Paris Green.—Demand at recent level. Quotations show no change.

Potash, Carbonate.—Supplies in better position. Material in light inquiry. Prices same.

Potash, Caustic.—Supply situation easier. Prices unaltered.

Potash Chlorate.—No alteration in level of demand. Quotations same. A provision permitting stockpiling of chlorate chemicals by large industrial users recently was added to chlorate chemicals Order M-171 by the Director General for Operations.

Soda Antimoniate.—Demand light. Prices confirmed.

Soda Ash. — Supplies somewhat plentiful. Director General for Operations recently acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users. No change in price schedules.

Soda Bifluoride.—Market devoid of new features. Pricewise, no change.

Soda, Caustic.—Market tone soft. Increasing supplies have made it advisable that wide distribution be made now against future demand. Accordingly, Director General for Operations recently acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users. Price schedules show no change. New maximum freight rates and surcharges applicable to the movement of 50 percent liquid caustic soda in tankers between United States Pacific Coast ports have been named in order 71 just recently made available by the War Shipping Administration.

Soda Silicate.—Market tone unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Tin Salts.—New developments lacking. No change as regards quotations.

Trichlorethylene.—Under full priority control. No change quotably.

Zinc Cyanide. — Offerings freer. Quotations maintained.

—Continued on page 33

Chemical Plants Get Army-Navy E

Among the industrial plants selected to receive the new joint Army-Navy Production Award in recognition of outstanding performance on war work are:—Barium Reduction Corporation, South Charleston, West Virginia; Hercules Powder Company, Radford Ordnance Works, Radford, Va.; Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Victor Chemical Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and the Virginia Bridge Company, Roanoke, Virginia.

Each of the firms selected will fly the Army-Navy Production Award Pennant and all employees of these companies will be awarded special Army-Navy "E" pins.

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Vanadium Theme of 'Priorities'

What vanadium means to the steel industry is the principal theme of the August number of *Priorities*, house magazine of Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. The long standing superiority of Swedish steels and the struggle of producers in other countries to equal the Swedish product is discussed, as is the means by which they eventually succeeded. The story includes a brief history of vanadium and an account of the transportation methods employed in handling the ore from the remote region where the first abundant supply was found.

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Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 32

Acids

Little change was noted in the rate of activity in the market for chemical acids last week, the call for the various materials remaining slow to spotty. No new developments were observed and factors continued to look forward to the anticipated September pick-up in demand.

Acetic.—Supplies at good level. Quotations steady, unchanged.

Battery.—Interest at recent level. Prices same.

Chlorosulphonic.—Demand light. No change quotably.

Chromic.—Allocations rule. Prices unaltered.

Lactic.—New features lacking. Interest light. Prices same.

Muriatic. — Slight demand. No change as regards prices.

Naphthenic. — Allocations govern transactions. Material quotably unaltered.

Nitric.—Demand quiet. Prices same.

Oxalic.—Production not keeping up with call for material. Prices firm.

Sulphuric.—War demand, production continue heavy. Little for civilian uses. Prices unchanged.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—The situation regarding sulphuric acid, both as to sales and production, remains about as it has been, with production hardly up to the demand, and with the government requirements causing occasional shortages for manufacturers of fertilizers and other consumers. The business done is at the ceiling realized by producers last March.

Tungstic.—Tungsten ores or concentrates may be delivered by any producer, dealer or processor to dealers or processors for the purpose of being concentrated or beneficiated, without specific authorization by WPB, the Director General for Operations has announced with the issuance of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order M-29, as amended June 30, 1942.

Insecticides

No new developments were noted in the market for insecticides last week. Demand was approximately at recent levels and prices exhibited no trend toward fluctuation.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand remains rather strong. No change pricewise.

Lead Arsenate. — Demand light. Position, prices unchanged.

Nicotine Sulphate.—No new developments. Demand at recent level. Prices same.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No new features in market. Quotations unaltered.

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Synthetic Organic Chemicals Output Up

—*Continued from page* 3

from the report as information desired by the enemy.

The value of sales of coaltar finished products and intermediates increased from $218,000,000 in 1940 to $349,000,000 in 1941, or 60 percent, and noncoaltar chemicals from $265,000,000 to $376,000,000, or 41.6 percent. The largest percent increases in value of sales for particular groups were in coaltar medicinals and resins.

The combined output of coaltar finished products and intermediates was more than 440,000,000 pounds greater in 1941 than in 1940 and that of noncoaltar chemicals, more than 1,000,000,000 pounds greater. More than 50 percent of the noncoaltar chemicals were not sold as such but were consumed by the producers in further processing. The report said:—

The increased activity in production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals was due to an increase in both civilian and military consumption. Military demands were confined to relatively few individual items. Not many synthetic organic chemicals were under general preference orders, limitation orders, or under price control in 1941. Those so controlled were principally the chlorinated hydrocarbons, some alcohols, formaldehyde, phenol, and toluene. The total output, however, of some finished and intermediate products was diminished in 1941 by a shortage of raw materials.

The output of coaltar resins in 1941 was 50 percent greater than in 1940 and noncoaltar resins (including maleic anhydride resins formerly classified as coaltar resins), 92 percent greater. The output of resins derived from cresols or cresylic acid nearly doubled and those made from phenol and cresols increased 65 percent. No doubt a considerable portion of these increases was due to the replacement of scarce metals by plastic materials.

The major increases in the production of dyes in 1941 as compared with 1940 were in indigo, 83 percent, and azoic dyes, 69 percent. Little change occurred in the relative importance by class of application of the dyes; vat, direct, sulphur, and acid dyes account for about 80 percent of the total. The production in 1941 of miscellaneous noncoal tar chemicals, which includes solvents, organic acids, aldehydes, ethers and all groups of chemicals not subject to specific classification, amounted to nearly five billion pounds or an increase of 27 percent over that of the preceding year.

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Cowles Detergent Company, Cleveland, has just released *Cowles Laundry Tips*, in which answers are given to pertinent questions dealing with washroom chemistry.

Lime Output Up 24 Percent in 1941

Production of lime in the United States in 1941 totaled 6,079,416 short tons, 24 percent above the 1940 total. Of the total reported by producers to the Bureau of Mines, sales of quicklime, 4,489,257 short tons, were 28 percent higher than in 1940, representing a larger proportional gain than the 15 percent increase recorded for hydrated lime sales. Lime sold or used by producers in the United States, 1940-41, by uses:—

	Short tons	
	1941	1940
Agricultural	382,727	364,823
Building	1,065,599	1,010,435
Chemical and industrial—		
Glassworks	184,559	168,044
Metallurgy	1,366,899	999,215
Paper mills	677,116	566,818
Sugar refineries	23,169	19,089
Tanneries	93,157	72,417
Water purification	319,244	266,088
Other uses	897,059	552,691
Total	3,561,203	2,643,762

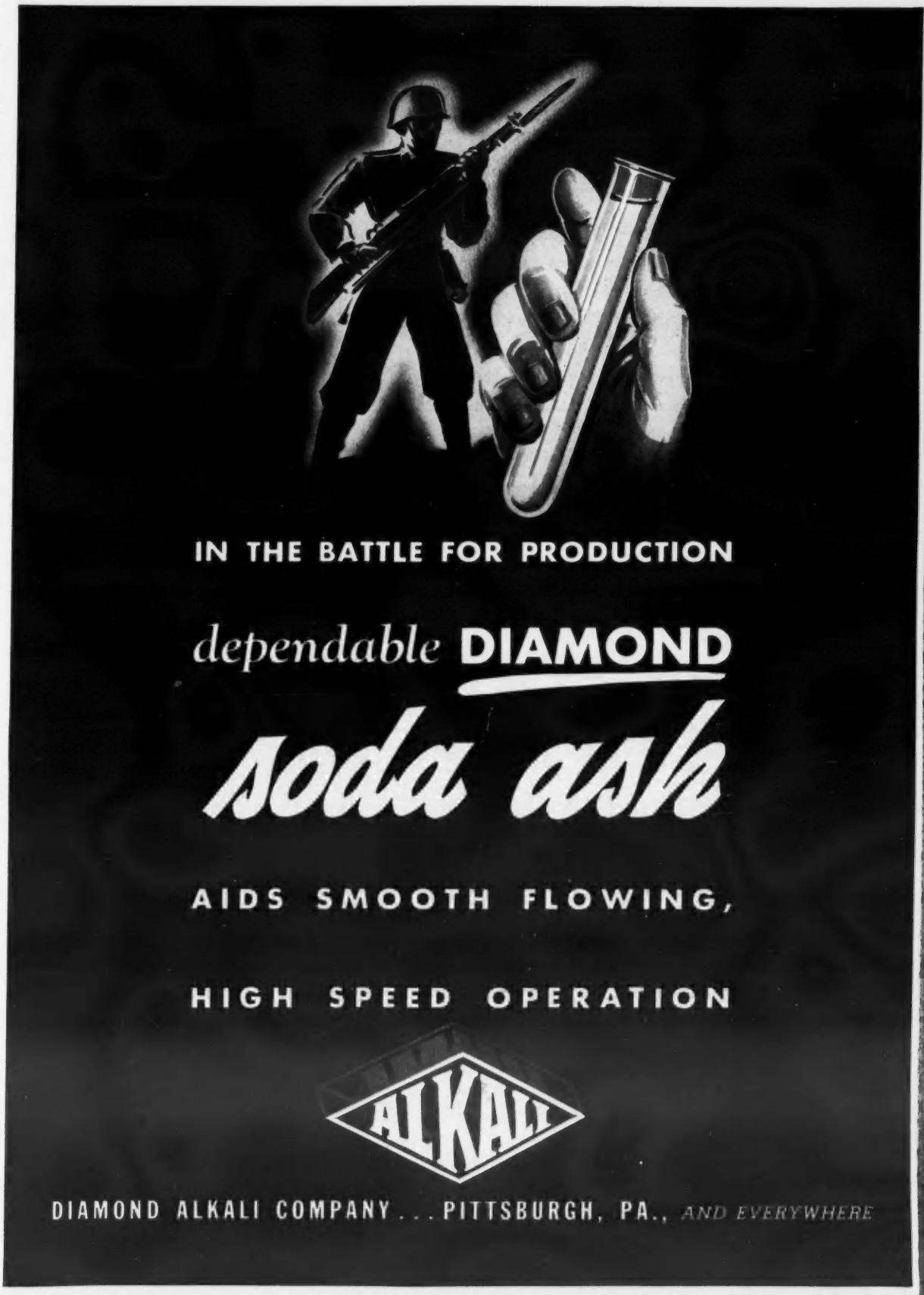
Trade Briefs

Insecticides manufactured by Canadian industries in 1940 were valued at $1,242,631, compared with $1,273,567 in 1939.

R. R. M. Carpenter, a vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has been elected president of the Delaware chapter of the American Red Cross.

Wirebound Box Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board has been formed. Eldo F. Tomiska, chief of the fibre and wood container section is the government presiding officer.

Saltcake production in Canada in 1941 totaled 115,601 tons compared with 94,260 tons in 1940. The entire amount was obtained from deposits in Sasketchewan. Salt output in 1941 reached 560,827 tons, against 464,714 tons in 1940.



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Williams and Renner Promoted by Monsanto

—Continued from page 3

These promotions were reported today by Julius A. Berninghaus, general manager of the organic chemicals division. Mr. Williams will continue to have his headquarters at the company's New York branch. Mr. Renner's office will be in St. Louis.

Frederick C. Renner

Victor E. Williams is a native of St. Louis, born here October 29, 1896, and he has been with the Monsanto company continuously since December, 1915, with the exception of short diversion of his interests with the M.N.G. in the Mexican border scrap in 1916 and the A.E.F. in 1918. He started in the office of Founder John Queeny, and went through various selling and billing positions to the assistant managership in New York in 1924. He became manager of the New York branch in 1925, and in December, 1938, he was made assistant general manager of sales of the organic chemicals division.

Frederick C. Renner, after schooling in St. Louis to the B.S. stage, joined the Monsanto sales staff in 1923. He was transferred to the Merrimac division in 1929, subsequently getting charge of sales of the New England Alcohol Company and becoming assistant manager of divisional sales. He was assistant manager in New York from 1939 to 1941, when he returned to St. Louis as assistant general manager of sales of the organic chemicals division.

—V—

Higbee, Rusk in Service

Donald Major Higbee, former manager of the Enco Chemical Corporation, this city, has just been commissioned captain in the Air Service and is now training at Miami Beach, Fla. John J. Rusk enlisted in the Navy and is now on duty in the Intelligence Division in New York. He was Mr. Higbee's first assistant.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Stocks Dyestuffs and Textile, Leather Chemicals Limited—Allocation Soluble Dried Blood May Raise Call for Technical Egg Albumen—Prices Firm

The market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals exhibited little change during the past week. Imported materials remained in tight position and quotations in general were firm. Increased demand for technical egg albumen is anticipated as a result of Order M-192, effective September 1, placing soluble dried blood under complete allocation.

Egg drying plants, which ordinarily shut down shortly after June, are continuing to operate at a high rate due to the heavy call for material. Eggs are reported to be offered for shipment from South America in small quantities.

Wools finer than 44s will continue to be exempted from the General Imports Order M-63, under an extention of M-63-b just issued by the Director General of Operations. The original exemption expired at midnight August 16. The extension continues until midnight September 30, 1942. Because the bulk of the finer grades of wool is suitable for use by the Army and Navy, the WPB Textile Branch took the position that importation of such grades of wool should be left unrestricted.

Cotton and rayon finishers were advised last week at a meeting of the industry advisory committee representing that industry that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present. Dye conservation, which was to have been the object of the order, is being achieved for the present by Conservation Order M-103 and by cooperation of the industry, it was explained by the WPB Textile Branch. The Textile Color Card Association has just released to members the confidential advance swatches of its 1943 Spring woolen colors.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for the month of July totaled 9,717,326 bushels, according to Corn Industries Research Foundation. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Demand remains light. Prices unchanged.

Antimony Salt.—No new features in market. Quotations unaltered.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand shows no fluctuation from recent levels. Prices same.

Soda Bichromate. — Demand light. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Prussiate.—Material in light demand. Quotations same.

Zinc Dust.—No new features observed. No change in prices.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Supplies tight. Prices same.

Cochineal.—Inquiry good. Supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Fustic.—Tone firm. Prices steady.

Hypernic.—Imports tight. No change quotably.

Logwood.—Future arrivals uncertain. Spot supplies tight. No change in quotations.

Madder, Dutch.—Supplies low. Position very firm.

Potash Prussiate

Domestic production of red potash prussiate will be increased by the entrance of another manufacturer in the field. An increase in domestic requirements has been brought about by the utilization of the product in connection with the war effort. Consumption of red potash prussiate today is mainly in the manufacture of blue prints, the use of which paper has been greatly augmented by reason of the conversion of plants and the reformulating of process, etc.

Red potash prussiate is also used in color photography, metal etchings to an extent, and in other blue toning processes. Previous to the outbreak of the war the material was mainly imported from Germany, Italy, France and the Netherlands.

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	259.8	259.8	235.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Light albumen continues in good supply. War demand for soluble dried blood remains heavy with allocation order M-192 effective September 1. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg. — Government demand continues heavy. Demand for technical expected to increase as result of soluble dried blood allocation order. Prices unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Material in heavy demand from government. No change quotably.

Starch, Corn. — Demand seasonally light. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Potato.—Stocks in dealers' hands. Demand light. No change quotably.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—No change in level of demand. Prices same.

Divi-Divi.—Position firm. Stocks tight. No change quotably.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—Tone unchanged. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark Extract. Demand at recent levels. No change pricewise.

Myrobalans.—Supplies remain tight. No change in quotations.

Oakbark. — New features lacking. Quotations steady.

Quebracho Extract.—No new features. Prices confirmed.

Spruce Extract.—No new developments. Prices same.

Wattle Bark.—No fluctuation in level of demand. Prices show no change.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Chemical Solvents Reclaimers Listed

—Continued from page 3

the chemical is wasted unless steps are taken to remove or reclaim it. This involves the use of special equipment which cleans and refines the chemical and makes it available for reuse, he explained. Ordinarily, he said, the process requires treatment of the chemicals through such steps as distilling, centrifuging, filtering, washing, or decanting.

Therefore, he added, in order to make the fullest possible use of existing reclaiming facilities, a list of reclaiming plants in the country has been compiled and published for the first time. The list compiled by the Division of Conservation follows:—

Solvent and Oil Reclaimers

American Chemical Service, Hammond, Ind.; George T. Booth, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Brace Engineering Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Calif. Flaxseed Prod. Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Chemicals Recovery Service, Elyria, Ohio; Condor Solvents, New York.

Dibble Color Company, Detroit, Mich.; Dorward & Sons Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Dytex Chemical Company, Providence, R. I.; Franco-American Chemical Works, Carlstadt, N. J.; Fulton Process & Chemical Corp., Gloversville, N. Y.; Galion Filter Company, Galion, Ohio.

Glyco Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hammond Chemical Service, Hammond, Ind.; Industrial Reclaimers Company, Detroit, Mich.; Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Leslie Laboratories, Ann Arbor, Mich.; National Solvent & Aluminum Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Noble Processing Company, Wichita, Kansas; Leon Finch, Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Pyrotex Leather Company, Leominster, Mass.; Roblyn Oil Company, Boston, Mass.; Allen E. Rogers Corporation, Glendale, L. I.; S. P. Reclaiming Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Solvent Recovery Company, Pottstown, Pa.; Solvents Recovery Service, Inglewood, Calif.

Solvents Recovery Service, Newark, N. J.; Nord & Co., Newark, N. J.; Standard Fruit Products Company, Chicago; Triplex Oil Refining Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; United Solvent Service Company, Kansas City, Mo.; U. S. Chemical Company, East Detroit, Mich.; Woburn Degreasing Company, Harrison, N. J., and Woburn, Mass

Yeast Products, Inc., Passaic, N. J., and Eastern Oil Refining Company, Wallingford, Conn.

Textile Colorists Studying Sulphur Dyeing

—Continued from page 7

of Proximity Print Works; J. L. Crist, of the Southern Dyestuff Corporation; O. G. Edwards, of Avondale Mills; M. H. Klein, of Sandoz Chemical Works; D. P. Knowland, of the Geigy Company; C. A. Seibert, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; J. R. Bonnar, of the General Dyestuff Corporation; William R. Moorhouse, of the National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; H. G. Macdonald, of the Franklin Process Company; and Major F. M. Steadman, of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

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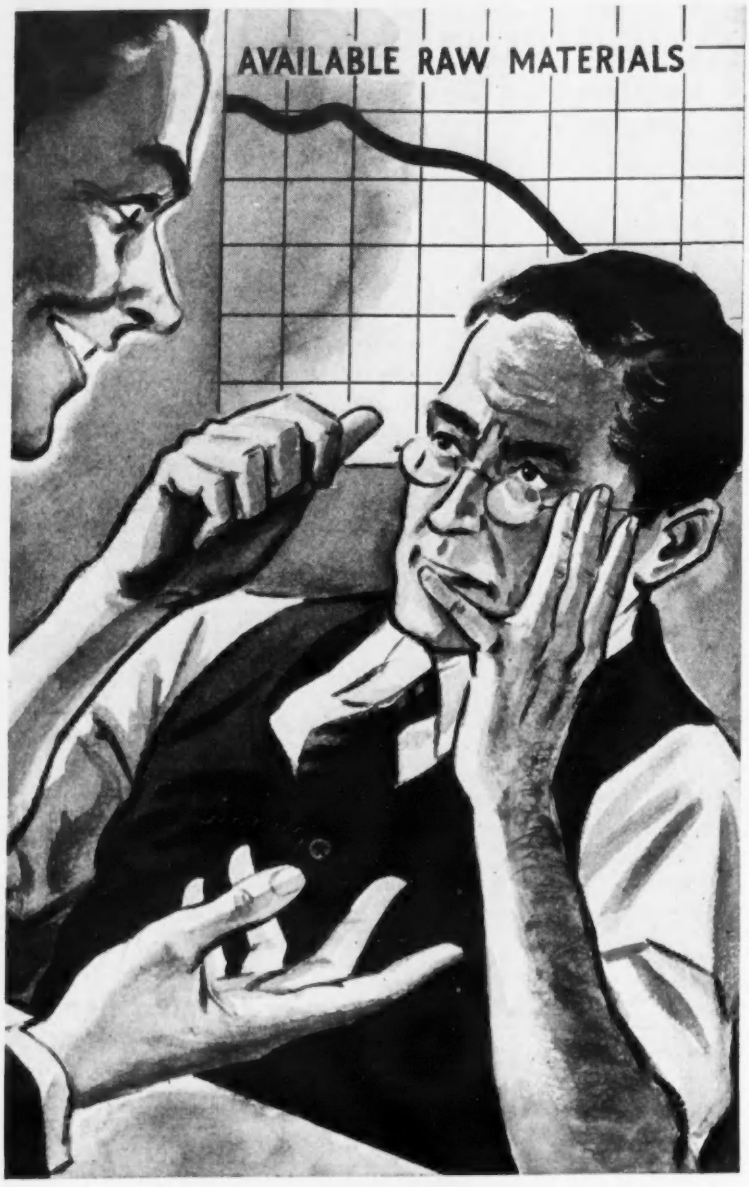

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It is the story of *chemical substitution.*

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

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Tar Acid Oils
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Rubber Compounding Materials
Bardol*
Barretan*
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Solvent Naphtha
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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy Demand for Basic Coaltar Chemicals—Little for Non-Essential Uses—Benzol Scarcer—TNT Production Taking Large Quantities of Toluol

The war demand for basic coaltar chemicals continued heavy last week and relief for the tight situation is considered unlikely. Benzol continued to grow tighter with non-essential users receiving less material and conditions indicate that users who normally purchase drum lots monthly may be left out of the picture entirely. The government continues to build up its stockpile for the synthetic rubber program which is expected to require approximately 60 percent of production. In addition large quantities are being used for aviation gasoline. Practically all supplies of toluol were moving into the manufacture of TNT. Little, if any, xylol was to be had for non-essential uses.

Intermediates continued in extremely tight position and coaltar color factors were able to secure only enough basic material to meet the requirements of mills working on government contracts.

New maximum freight rates and surcharges on benzol in bulk between United States Pacific ports and on creosote in bulk from United States Atlantic to United States Gulf ports have been established by the War Shipping Administration.

The Textile Color Card Association has just released to members the confidential advance swatches of its 1943 Spring woolen colors. Every shade in the collection is adapted to all woolens and worsteds, wool and re-used wool, wool and reprocessed wool, woolen and rayon mixtures, and woolen and cotton mixtures.

Cotton and rayon finishers were advised last week at a meeting of the industry advisory committee representing that industry that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Allocations rule. Item very scarce on spot with government building large stockpiles for synthetic rubber program and large quantities being taken for aviation gasoline. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 3,764,640 gallons of benzol, all grades. New maximum freight rates and surcharges governing the movement of benzol in bulk between United States Pacific ports have been established in order 73, which has just been made available by the War Shipping Administration.

Coaltar.—Market tone firm. No change in quotations. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 14,694,240 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Contract deliveries satisfactory. No change pricewise. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 777,216 gallons of creosote oil. New maximum freight rates covering the movement of creosote in bulk from United States Atlantic to United States Gulf ports have been established in order 72, which has just been made available by the War Shipping Administration.

Cresylic Acid.—Market strong with domestic next to impossible to obtain. Importers point out that OPA ceiling, which became effective August 5, is below costs. Little or no imported acid offered.

Naphthalene.—Crude supplies remain easier with demand for balls and flakes seasonally lighter. Quotations continue steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 1,639,440 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War demand heavy. Call for material for synthetic resins and plastics heavy. Prices unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 218,592 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Toluol.—War call for toluol continues heavy. Allocations rule with priorities governing transactions. Manufacture of TNT consuming practically all supplies. Quotations continue firm at ceiling. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 752,928 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Activity at good level. Supplies remain tight. Practically none to be had for non-essential uses. Quotations firm, unchanged. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended August 15 indicate production from that source of 150,016 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Generally good call continues to be noted for various leading items in the coaltar bases. War needs are accounting for a relatively important share of the total demand. Benzol is holding up well. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Good movement of material Pricewise, no change.

Cyclohexanol. — Demand at good level. Prices steady.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows: —

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Phenolic Resins

Production statistics for 1941, as compiled by the United States Tariff Commission, reveals that the production of phenolic resins showed an increase of approximately 30,000,000 pounds over the 1940 figures. A breakdown shows that the amount used for casting reached 6,661,760 pounds, compared with 6,953,103 pounds in 1940; for molding 41,333,155 pounds against 26,417,693 pounds in 1940; and for other uses, 50,645,064 pounds, contrasted with 26,957,636 pounds in 1940. Consumed in alkyd resins was 128,362,566 pounds phthalic anhydride compared with 91,466,195 pounds in 1940 and maleic anhydride total reached 9,473,995 pounds as against 6,476,983 in 1940.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Cyclohexanone. — Demand good. Quotations unaltered.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Demand very good. Prices confirmed.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Market firm. No change quotably.

Cleve's.—Supplies tight. No change as regards quotations.

Laurent's. — Demand good. Prices fully maintained.

Maleic.—Demand ahead of production. Quotations unchanged.

Malic. — No new developments. Pricewise, no change.

Picramic.—Interest good. Supplies tight. Prices steady.

Sulphanilic. — Inquiries in good volume. Quotations confirmed.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Demand from war production heavy. Prices show no change.

Aphanaphthylamine.—Supply situation tight. No change in price schedules.

Anilin. — Some dealers trying to move materials prior to September 1 restrictions. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—New developments lacking. Prices same.

Betanaphthol.—Spot market devoid of offerings. No change pricewise.

Diethylanilin. — New developments lacking. Prices confirmed.

Dimethylanilin.—No new features. Quotations confirmed.

Dinitrobenzene.—Little to be had for other than non-essential uses. Quotations unchanged, firm.

Metanitroanilin.—Offerings limited. Market tone continues firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Call for material ahead of supplies. No change as regards prices.

Nitrobenzene. — Market position tight. No change pricewise.

Orthocresol. — New developments lacking. No change in quotations.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Supplies prorated. No change quotably.

Orthonitroanilin. — No change in market position. Prices same.

Paradichlorobenzene. — No new

—Continued on page 38

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

farm bloc's demand that Price Policeman Henderson be barred from ceiling agricultural prices at less than 110 of parity. Don't expect that meat and vegetable prices are going to be rolled back immediately to the preheyday levels.

Before anything like that can happen the government faces a long and bitter fight, not only with the farm organizations, but especially with the congressional farm bloc members, many of whom come up for re-election in November. And the fact must not be overlooked that, in order to do away with the 110 percent restriction, the price control law must be amended, and any legislation along this line necessarily must go before the committees of Congress which wrote the provision in the first place and threatened to hold up the bill indefinitely unless the Administration agreed to this "protection" for agriculture.

It is refreshing to know, however, that Mr. Wickard admits his mistake in backing the farm bloc grab and that the government now appears united in the view that farm prices must be checked. Unfortunately this falls in the class of what has been said so many times before in the case of other actions—"Too little and too late."

Motoring Is Decreasing

Whether those who have to use the highways believe it or not, automobile travel has been cut sharply both within and beyond the gasoline-rationad area. The American Automobile Association surveyed the travel situation in June and found that recreational highway travel was down more than 55 percent for the nation as a whole, while general highway traffic was down more than 30 percent. In the rationed area recreational travel decreased more than 70 percent; and in the unrationed area, approximately 50 percent.

Scattered preliminary reports for July indicate that the cut in automobile use will be much more pronounced as the Summer advances, the association says. Which all points up, it is claimed, that voluntary limitation of car use is much greater than has been intimated by official statements emanating from Washington.

Used Tin Tubes Are Shy

The tin tube trade-in program isn't going at all well. Either the general public or the retail corner store—WPB isn't sure which—hasn't caught on to the necessity of the program or just refuses to be bothered. In consequence, WPB is circulating the various trade associations urging them to jack up their members to see to it that tubes are turned back.

Under order M-115, limiting the use of tin in containers and providing for exchange in the purchase of tubes containing toothpaste or shaving cream, WPB envisioned the immediate gathering of a huge pile of old tubes from which the tin content could be salvaged for more essential war uses. The plan is for the customer to turn in an old tube when buying a new tube of shaving cream or toothpaste; the retailer saves up the old tubes until he has a sizable quantity and waits for his wholesaler to pick them up, and the latter in turn ships them to the Tin Salvage Institute in 100-pound lots, collect. If the wholesaler does not make the pickup, the retailer is supposed to ship the tubes in bundles of 5 pounds or more to the wholesaler, collect—the consignee is reimbursed by the institute.

The tubes have been flowing back in but little more than dribbling amounts. Latest figures are that they are being turned in at the rate of only 40 tons a month, although it was known that during the first two months of 1942 the public was consuming tubes at the rate of 600 tons a month. WPB doesn't know exactly what it can do about it other than make a more urgent appeal for support of the program.

Air Raids and Taxes

The Treasury Department has ruled, in response to inquiries from the Office of Civilian Defense, that expenditures of business concerns in providing protection against air raids may be charged off for income tax purposes. The position of the department in such matters is that expenditures by those engaged in a trade or business may be treated either as ordinary expenses or depreciated over the life of the installation, as determined by the facts in each case.

While this is good news to the businessman, the department could not offer the same kind of news to the individual. The individual who spends money for blackout equipment, must consider it as one of his household expenses—a personal expense that is not deductible under the tax laws.

Figuring on Fuel Oil

Great strides have been made by the government in building up stocks of fuel oil in the East for cold Winter months ahead, but there is still more that a 50:50 chance that a rationing program will have to be imposed on fuel oil before many more weeks pass.

The system now most favored would not make a flat cut from last year's consumption, but would curtail consumers to 75 percent of the amount of oil which they would normally use on the basis of temperature conditions prevailing through the Winter. The curtailment would be handled by the oil suppliers, who have "degree-day" data on which they can compute the needs of a consumer very accurately; rather than be left to the consumer, who in most cases would have no idea how to spread his limited supplies to last all Winter.

Business establishments, of course, would have to be handled differently and in this connection the officials are thinking in terms of commodities handled. Those with perishable goods would be allowed more oil than would be the case of those with nonperishables.

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Samples and quotations on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
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Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 37*

features in market. Quotations unaltered.

Paratoluidin. — Supply condition tight. Prices unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Good demand against tight supplies. No change quotably.

Toluidin.—Material extremely tight on spot. Prices same.

Xylidin.—Supplies short. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

The market for coaltar colors showed no new developments last week. Producers were receiving only enough benzol, toluol, and xylol to meet the demand from those mills working on government contracts. The demand for dyes for civilian goods remained light. The Textile Color Card Association has just released to members the confidential advance swatches of its 1943 Spring woolen colors. It is pointed out that all colors have been carefully chosen, not only for their fashion importance, but in accordance with the policy of issuing only shades which have been passed upon by the association's dyestuff advisory committee. Every shade in the collection is adapted to all woolens and worsteds, wool and re-used wool, wool and repressed wool, woolen and rayon mixtures, and woolen and cotton mixtures. Cotton and rayon finishers were advised last week at a meeting of the industry advisory committee representing that industry that a proposed WPB order affecting printed and discharge patterns as well as plain shades will not be issued for the present. Dye conservation, which was to have been the object of the order, is being achieved for the present by Conservation Order M-103 and by cooperation of the industry, it was explained by the WPB Textile Branch.

Standard Oil Dealings With I.G. Defended

—*Continued from page 7*

hydraulic and recoil oils used in every fighting plane, tank, cannon, and ship.

5. Paraflow, which freeze-proofs motor oils.

6. Buna rubber processes, which are the foundation of the synthetic rubber program.

7. Butyl rubber, potentially the most important of all synthetic rubbers.

8. Vistanex, one of the special types of German synthetics, from which butyl rubber was developed.

Special Attorney Irving Lipkowitz, of the antitrust division, Mr. Farish said, drew a distorted picture of the Standard Oil company's operations in acetic acid, acetylene, and acetaldehyde, on which it spent $1,500,000 in experiments which determined the patent to be worthless. Referring pointedly to the testimony of Robert M. Hunter, special assistant to the Attorney-General, who spent three days before the committee interpreting 250 documents having to do with synthetic rubber, Mr. Farish emphasized that Mr. Hunter admitted he had no personal knowledge of such matters and no chemical background and might have disturbed the picture of some matters widely as a result of his limited horizon.

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ODT Takes Control Of Waterway Tankers

—*Continued from page 7*

documented under the laws of the United States; engaged in the transportation of property by or to the United States Government, or any vessel owned or controlled by the government except those owned or controlled by governmental corporations.

The purpose of the move was stated to be to increase the flow of oil to the eastern seaboard and becomes effective September 10. The general order ODT No. 19 was accompanied by suspension order ODT No. 19-1 eliminating from the general order's permit restrictions all craft carrying petroleum and petroleum products in a general northerly and easterly direction, thus making the permit restrictions of the general order apply to vessels moving oil in the opposite direction of the desired flow such as westward from New York on the New York barge canals and southward from New York and Philadelphia on the inland waterways.

---V---

I.G. Farben. Migration To Norway Doubted

—*Continued from page 7*

products of coal there would be little advantage to Germany in locating that part of the industry there. Norway is deficient in coal resources, and even in peacetimes had to depend on Sweden for supplies to meet its normal needs.

Dispatches did not give the location of the new plant sites nor the type of production that would be undertaken, but said that I.G. had begun work on large factory sites at several places in southern Norway with a special office in Oslo. They added I.G. had absorbed several Norwegian industries, including majority interests in the largest Norwegian nitrogen works, Norsk-Hydro.

They also reported that entire families of Russians were being shipped to Norway to engage in the construction work.

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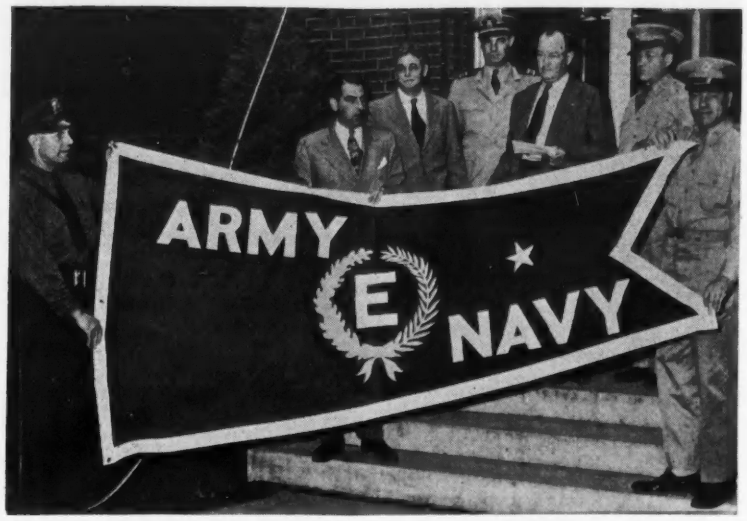
Monsanto Chemical Gets Army-Navy E



The joint Army-Navy "E" was awarded to Monsanto Chemical Company August 17 in an informal ceremony at the executive offices of the company in St. Louis. Pictured are company officials and military officers attending the presentation display the burgee. They are Lee Warner, Monsanto plant policeman; Edgar M. Queeny, president; Gaston DuBois, vice-president and member of the executive committee; Commander F. E. Deam, naval materiel inspector in the St. Louis naval procurement district; R. R. Cole, vice-president and general manager of the phosphate division of Monsanto; Lieut. Col. E. H. Sager, chief of the industrial division, St. Louis ordnance district; and Col. Merle H. Davis, chief of the St. Louis ordnance district, who presented the award to Mr. Queeny.

Dunkel Tops Chemical Salesmen at Golf Outing

Paul A. Dunkel won the low gross prize at the third golf tournament of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at the Hackensack Golf Club August 11. Other prize winners were:—

Members, low gross B, Leon Miller, of the Barrett Company; low gross C, T. A. Cassidy, of Wilmot & Cassidy, Inc.;

Members, low net A, C. W. French, Oldbury Electrochemical Company; low net B, N. H. Fyffe, Oldbury Electrochemical Company; low net C, P. J. LoBue, Michigan Chemical Company.

Members, kickers, R. Boland, of the Topics Publishing Company; J. Eldridge, Virginia Smelting Company; R. L. Hutchins, Commercial Solvents Corp.

Members, high gross, W. B. Mullen, Eastern Industries, Inc.

Guests, low gross, J. J. Rusk; low net, R. H. McCahan; kickers, H. Erickson, American Water Works & Electric Company.

Winner of $25 defense bond, J. J. Rusk; winner set of golf woods, Paul Miller.

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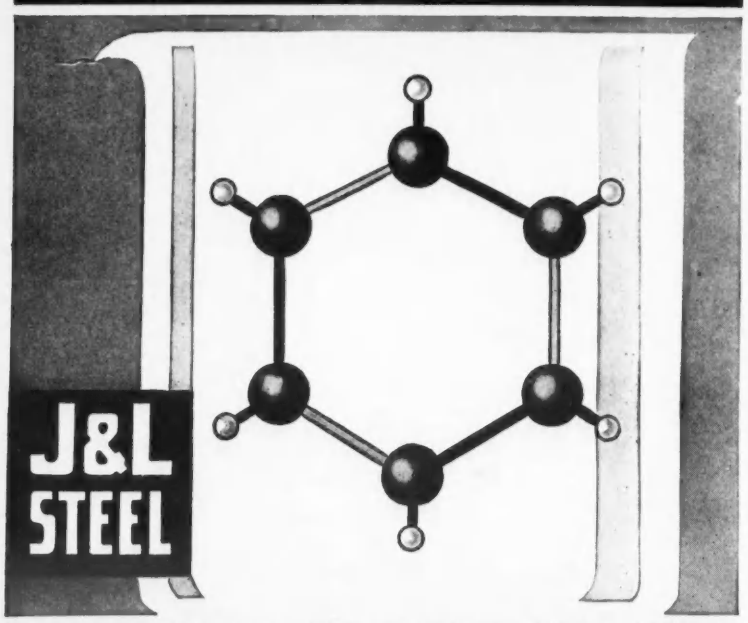

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Further Extension of War-Time Maintenance Painting Operations Driving Manufacturers Back Into Market on Increasing Scale for Pigments, Solvents and Drying Oils

The recently-launched nationwide campaigns for the education of property owners and tenants in the vital importance of safeguarding their residences and all types of business, industrial and institutional structures in wartime with adequate protective coverings have been bearing more fruit by amplifying and accelerating painting operations still further throughout the country, as these paint-up movements are extended by the National Executive Board of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America and local paint organizations, including unions and clubs of journeymen painters as well as manufacturers' associations. As the carrying out of these programs gains momentum, stocks of prepared paints are being further reduced and paint mixers are being impelled to make up new batches of their finished products requiring, in many instances, replenishment of their own somewhat depleted supplies of raw materials. Their renewed calls for these goods have so far been confined largely to litharge, lithopone, titanium pigments, lead and zinc oxides, zinc sulphide and similar materials, together with numerous fillers and extenders. But they have also included solvents and drying oils. There has likewise been some improvement of late in the demand for dry and chemical colors, but the volume of business recorded in this department of the materials market has not yet approached a return to that registered in the late Winter and early Spring season. However, unmistakable signs of a general recovery trend in the entire market are now at hand and bid fair to become far more pronounced with the advent of the Fall rental season and the expected entrance of our military establishment into an extensive program of camouflage painting.

Meanwhile, WPB, which recently loosened its curbs on metallic lead, has tightened those on less essential military uses of aluminum and molybdenum while issuing new restrictions on the disposition of methyl methacrylate sheet scrap and polyvinyl butyral used in thermoplastics.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The recent abolition of the lead producers' pool and other easing of the bans and restrictions hitherto surrounding non-essential-to-the-war use of metallic lead, since the federal government took control of it and placed it under full priorities last October, has enabled the paint industry to obtain virtually all its requirements for lead pigments of late. Trade circles now estimate that the total United States monthly consumption of metallic lead is currently running less than 60 percent of domestic production together with imports, so that domestic production alone is more than ample to take care of the normal demand which has slipped from 110,000 tons a month in the recent past to well under 80,000 tons, as the output of storage batteries, lead foil, plumbing and roofing, motor cars, cable coverings and solder has slumped and in some instances ceased altogether. In consequence, imports of more than 300,000 tons of foreign pig lead are mounting in the government's stockpile maintained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. While war industries continue to absorb a large quantity, the normal paint trade has covered virtually all its needs for August and a large percentage of its September needs. Zinc slabs, though still in somewhat limited supply, are available in sufficient quantity to satisfy the paint material makers.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from August 14 to August 21, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from August 14 to August 21, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Driers

Although naphthenic acid continues under mandatory order for war work only, the numerous satisfactory substi-

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 2c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

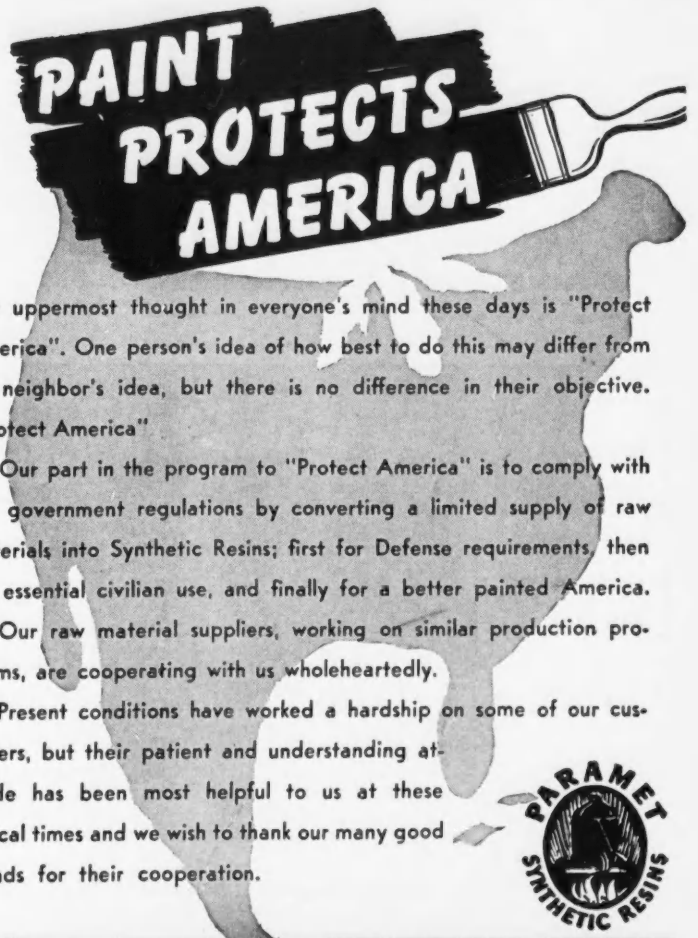
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	141.4	129.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Casein in the War

Although hitherto most extensively used in the manufacture of casein paints, coating paper, and the making of useful and decorative articles of wearing apparel, casein, the basic chemical product obtained by the extraction of a protein substance in collodial form from skimmed milk, is now playing an important part, when united with phenol and other substances as a plastic material, in the production of instrument boards, parts and accessories of dive-bombers, fighting planes and other aircraft used on a constantly increasing scale in our war effort. Besides figuring in this way as an essential-to-the-war material, casein is also utilized as a source of fiber resembling wool from which blankets are woven and in supplying light building materials of great tensile strength, many of which are normally made of products now on the scarce list.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

EVERY day our Bound Brook plant requires enough water to serve a good sized city. To us, this is something more than "just water."

Experience has shown that six distinct types are needed for efficient plant operation and to control the quality of Calco dyes and other chemical products. As many as nine different tests are required to safeguard a given grade for a specific use, and a large proportion of our water is tested daily. Every drop of distilled water used meets or exceeds U.S.P.X. standards, and the control of other types of acidity, turbidity, and freedom from metallic or other impurities is equally strict.

These extra precautions are a matter of daily routine at Calco for a simple, common-sense reason. Calco dyes can be consistently "better buys" only to the extent to which we control the quality of every material we use—including water.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
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STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
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217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.
Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

tutes that have been devised for naphthanates are moving fairly freely into consuming channels. There is also a moderate buying interest manifested in virtually all the stearates and palmitates. Prices remain unchanged.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Supplies are being steadily reduced under increasing purchasing operations. Prices steady.

Litharge.—In fairly active request with stocks being constantly lowered.

Lithopone.—A notably amplified call is reported. Supplies are being diminished by expanding buying movement. Tone stable.

Orange Mineral.—A considerably improved purchasing interest is being shown. Molybdate orange has been moving a little more extensively since it was marked down in price.

Red Lead. — In modest request. Stocks being slowly reduced. Fairly sizable shipments of red oxide have been reported from Spain for June. These have amounted to 945 metric tons for that month, valued at $20,475, with prices received for these goods ranging from $39.68 to $43.28 per ton and including $41.38 per ton, according to grade, f.o.b. Malaga.

Titanium.—Current movement on old commitments reaching fair proportions and a moderate-sized buying interest continuing to be noted. Shipments for August expected to equal those for July. Prices well maintained at ceiling levels.

White Lead.—Stocks being reduced as the buying movement gains momentum. Tone steady.

Zinc Oxide.—In increasing demand. Stocks diminishing. Prices firmly held.

Fillers and Extenders

Supplies more than adequate. Prices well maintained.

China Clay.—In steadily increasing demand. Both domestic and foreign materials moving in fair volume. Prices unchanged. This material (kaolin) has been added to List III of the general imports order M-63 and its foreign grades will therefore require specific authorization for import, obtainable on form PD-222-C.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Offerings still fairly sizable. Demand light. Tone steady.

Fuller's Earth.—In fairly active request but with stocks more than ample for current requirements. Tone stable.

Graphite.—Movement into consuming channels continues fairly sizable but current buying interest is rather light. Prices steady.

Gypsum.—A moderate buying movement is noted. But stocks continue large. Tone stable.

Mica.—Paint trade still showing fair purchasing interest with the result that supplies are being considerably reduced. Prices firmly held.

Talc.—In fair call. Stocks being gradually lowered. Tone steady.

Whiting.—Moderate buying interest exhibited. Supplies fair-sized. Prices well maintained.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—In light demand. Offerings still fairly large. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—A fair call noted. Stocks still sizable. Market stable.

Cadmium Colors. — A moderate movement continues to be noted, despite remaining restrictions on the use of cadmium. Current demand, however, is light. Tone stable.

Carbon Blacks. — Buying interest continues in about the same volume as in the preceding month. Stocks being slightly reduced. Prices steady. Gas blacks generally a little more active than hitherto.

Chrome Colors.—Recent markdowns in prices of chrome green and yellow and zinc chromate yellow have stimulated buying to a slight extent. Offerings still fairly sizable but being steadily reduced.

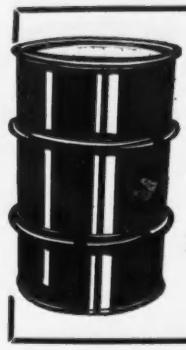
Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—OPA orders reduction in price fermentation acetone to 8½c. per pound, in tankcars, delivered, effective September 3.

Butyl Acetate. — Ordered reduced September 3 to 13½c. per pound in tanks.

Butyl Alcohol.—Allocations rule on normal. OPA orders lowering of price normal fermentation items to 12½c. per pound, in tankcars, delivered, effective September 3.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—War demand heavy. Little for civilian uses. Quotations firm, steady. Control over dis-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KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

tribution of nitrocellulose recently was taken by WPB.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Rather satisfactory movement of goods due to cooperation on part of WPB with suppliers and consumers. No change in price schedules.

Naval Stores

An improved undertone was reported in Southern naval stores markets last week as a result of some increase in the volume of inquiries received following the recent decline in prices. At times rosin quotations had an upward trend but on advances transactions were checked and later on prices had a reactionary tendency, although offerings in the open market at Savannah were comparatively light as sellers in many cases were still disposed to accept government stockpile prices at the prevailing differences between such prices and open market quotations and government loan values. Rather liberal additions to the government stockpile were reported and in some quarters there was an impression that takings by the government for stockpile purposes may ultimately considerably exceed the estimates current recently which were 50,000 barrels of turpentine and 500,000 drums of rosin. Meantime consumption in various industries appeared to be holding up rather well for this period of the year despite the very conservative character of new business. No changes were made in stockpile prices last week.

Turpentine.—The local market was rather quiet much of the time in the absence of stimulating developments in the primary center where transactions were comparatively light and price changes narrow.

Savannah, Aug. 21.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	54½	5,900	225	...	18,339
Tuesday	55	4,300	384	82	18,641
Wednesday.	55	1,400	367	88	18,920
Thursday...	55	900	18	192	18,810
Friday	55	...	529	1	19,335

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Aug. 21. — Turpentine stock, 12,506 barrels.

Chicago—August 21

Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 68c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 73c.; single drums, 71c.; single barrels, 76c.

London, Aug. 21.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt. September 1 price, 87s. per cwt., naked, loaned containers.

Rosin.—There was apparently no broadening of business here, many consumers and dealers still being disposed to limit their purchases to comparatively small quantities to fill immediate needs. Price changes were generally moderate.

Savannah, Aug. 21.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.80	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82
D	...	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.83	2.83
E	...	2.83	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.88
F	...	2.84	2.86	2.86	2.87	2.89
G	...	2.84	2.86	2.86	2.87	2.89
H	...	2.85	2.90	2.87	2.88	2.90
I	...	2.86	2.90	2.87	2.88	2.90
K	...	2.87	2.90	2.87	2.88	2.91
M	...	2.89	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.94
N	...	2.89	2.93	2.93	2.94	2.95
WG	...	2.91	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.97
WW	...	2.93	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
X	...	2.93	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Barrels—					
Sales	...	302	203	153	52	112
Receipts.	...	338	875	523	263	394
Shipments	...	...	...	426	151	119
Stocks	.. ...	...	...	...	...	68,275

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Aug. 21.—Rosin stock, 160,168 barrels.

Chicago—August 21

Rosin in moderately good demand. Five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.09 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.15; M grade, $4.20; W.W. grade, $4.27.

London, Aug. 21.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady contract movement. Local supplies light. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Fair demand for moderate lots. Quotations steady.

Tar.—Steady movement on contracts and new orders to local and other buyers.

Shellac

Steadily and inevitably the shellac market appears to be moving toward the point at which it will become a commodity for use solely as a war material. Meanwhile, within the limits possible under the at present close control by the War Production Board, sellers of shellac in all forms are making all possible deliveries and there is a fairly eager market for what may be obtained. Full priority requirements begin at the end of this month, ending all chances of obtaining shellac save by permission and order of the War Production Board.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—Moderate buying interest shown. Offerings sizable. Tone steady.

Chlorinated Rubber. — In consequence of the continuance of WPB's Order M-46, prohibiting the use of this material by non-essential consumers, its movement is now limited to shipments of stocks still on hand to those engaged in essential war industries. Only a moderate volume is moving into these channels.

Varnish Gums

Varnish makers, with stocks already depleted or with their supplies being steadily reduced are re-entering the market for replenishments. Most of their purchasing is in Congo copals and Kauris. Prices are being well maintained at ceiling levels.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although paper manufacturers continue loath to buy more than meager amounts of this material, a more active purchasing movement has been created by the makers of plastics in which it is employed, especially those making instrument boards, parts and accessories of aircraft designed for war use. The water paint trade is also buying a little more liberally. But the chief factor influencing the market upward is the recent movement of skimmed milk to food interests or into other channels than casein production which has tended to hold down the available supply of domestic casein, especially now that several of the smaller producers have ceased turning it out. With this strengthening of the technical position, leading producers of domestic material have marked their prices up a full cent a pound further to a basis of 17½c. per pound for 20-30 mesh in bags, in carload lots, delivered, and to 18c. for 80-100 mesh. Although a belated shipment of 1,251 bags of Argentine casein reached New York, this past week, there can be no further importations of this material from Argentina, except those cargoes still afloat. Hence the market for this foreign-made casein is at a standstill.

Glues.—A further expansion of the demand for hide glues has been reported within the past week and prices have been well maintained, despite the issuance of a special OPA order forcing a reduction in the maximum prices of numerous grades of hide glue stock, commensurate with a recent lowering of prices for fleshing grease prices. The OPA order was put out to eliminate the threat of a price squeeze for hide glue manufacturers. Only a moderate movement is noted in bone glues.

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Printed or plain • Moisture-proof if required

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There is available several types of Bagpaker closing machines for Open Mouth bags. You'll find that the wide price range permits a selection tailor-made to *your* budget requirements.

Our "F" type Bagpaker can be set up over your own conveyor.

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Where production is large enough to warrant, our fully automatic "A" Bagpaker is recommended. This unit weighs, fills, closes and seals at the rate of fifteen 100 lb. paper bags per minute. And only one operator!

Also other types of Bagpakers to meet special and particular requirements.

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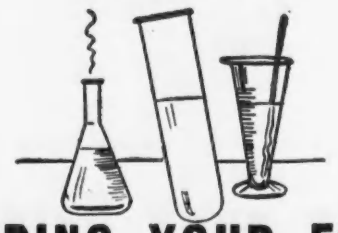

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W. P. B.'s M-150 prohibits the use of Xylol and the lower-boiling, high-solvency petroleum thinners, except under high priority ratings.

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One-Coat Inside Paint Specification Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

At the request of governmental housing agencies, the Federal Specifications Executive Committee has prepared a tentative specification for a one-coat flat wall oil paint, designed chiefly for use on wallboard surfaces. The scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has cooperated in the formulation of the paint desired, which is described as a combination scaler, undercoater, and finish. A semipaste form is included with the idea of conserving containers and shipping space.

Copies of the proposed specification are available to interested parties at the office of E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paint of the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, National Bureau of Standards, Washington. Comment must be in Mr. Hickson's hands not later than September 7.

The detailed requirements (based on the tests of TT-P-141) respecting the proposed specification are as follows:—

Pigment.—Any suitable inorganic pigment or mixture of such pigments may be used, provided that paints made from it meet the following requirements.

Liquid.—The liquid shall consist of treated drying oils or varnish or a mixture thereof, and turpentine or volatile mineral spirits or a mixture thereof, which shall dry to a tough and elastic film. The vehicle in the semipaste paint shall contain not less than 38 percent of nonvolatile matter. The nonvolatile matter shall dry to a tough and elastic film.

Composition of the semipaste.—The semipaste shall consist of:—

	Percent Max.	Percent Min.
Pigment	..	60
Liquid (the nonvolatile matter in the liquid shall not be less than 38 percent)	40	..
Water	1.0	..
Coarse particles and "skins" (total residue retained on No. 325 sieve based on pigment)	2.0	..

Semipaste paint.—The semipaste paint shall be well ground, shall not settle badly, cake, thicken, skin, or show any separation of the vehicle into two or more components. It shall be readily broken up with a paddle to a smooth, uniform semipaste consistency. The odor in the can during application, drying, and after drying shall not be abnormally pungent, offensive, or disagreeable. When mixed with mineral spirits (Fed. Spec. TT-T-291) in the proportions of one gallon of the semipaste to one quart of the volatile thinner it shall yield a paint which meets the following requirements.

Brushing, flowing, spreading, and leveling properties.—The paint shall show easy brushing, good flowing and spreading, and good leveling properties. The consistency should be not less than 75 nor more than 90 K.U. Paints that have any noticeable pull under a large wall-brush and that show poor or only fair spreading and flowing properties are not acceptable under this specification.

Reflectance and color.—The white paint shall show a daylight reflectance of not less than 85 percent relative to MgO. Tints shall match the agreed upon sample and be clean and free from muddiness. The paint shall show no material change in color on exposure to sunlight, or material yellowing or darkening on keeping in a dark place.

Speed of setting up and drying.—Shall set to touch in not less than thirty minutes and not more than four hours, and shall dry hard within eighteen hours at a temperature between 70 deg. and 90 deg. F.

Specular gloss.—Not more than 6 when determined as directed.

Flexibility.—The paint after drying on bright tinplate for eighteen hours and then baking at 105 deg. to 110 deg. C. for five hours, and then cooling for fifteen minutes to 25 deg. C. (77 deg. F.) shall not crack when bent over a one-quarter-inch rod.

Appearance of painted surface.—The paint shall dry to a uniform, smooth, flat appearance when viewed normally, and show not more than a low sheen when viewed at an angle. It shall be free from "shiners," flashes, laps, or brush marks.

Wet abrasion resistance.—After drying five days none of the film shall be worn through to the metal on an annealed hot-dipped zinc-coated ferrous metal panel after 20,000 complete oscillations of the brush.

Dry opacity.—Not more than 5.5 milliliters of the paint when spread over an area of one square-foot shall be required to give a dry-film contrast ratio of 0.94.

Scrubbing resistance.—After drying for five days not more than one-half the film shall be removed from an annealed hot-dipped zinc-coated ferrous metal panel after 150 complete oscillations of the soaped brush.

Enamel hold-out.—Shall pass test described.

Absorption.—Shall pass test described.

• • • —V— • • •

Painting Industry's Role in War Told

The position of the painting industry in the eighth month of American participation in the world war is the overall theme of the August issue of *National Painters Magazine*, which declares editorially that the industry has a part of great responsibility to play in the national defense effort by saving $200,000,000,000 in existing property from deterioration and ruin. In its leading editorial, "The Patriotism of Paint," the magazine makes the following points:—

1. National conservation policies call for the preservation of the tremendous wealth invested in homes, industrial and commercial plants, institutions and equipment.

2. Paint is a recognized essential in maintenance and repair work, and has been so proclaimed by offcials of WPB and OPA.

3. Paint furthermore is an acknowledged factor in health, sanitation and safety; it reduces heating and lighting costs, thereby contributing to the conservation of fuel; its use is an admitted booster of the morale of war workers, industrial workers and civilians.

4. The paint manufacturing industry is in the fortunate position of being able to supply the vast war-industry demands for protective coatings and also the essential civilian needs of repainting; there is an ample supply of materials available for maintenance and repair and purchase of such materials is in no way restricted.

5. The public will have plenty of money to use in the maintenance and repair of their homes and properties, to buy paint and the services of painting contractors.

All of the articles in the August issue are keyed to this theme, giving detailed elaboration of the points brought out in the leading editorial.

Announcement is also made of the plans of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America to launch an advertising and merchandising campaign to bring to the public the message of paint as an essential material.

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Devoe & Raynolds Managers Confer Under Matthews

Sixty managers — division, branch, and assistant branch—for the Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint manufacturer, this city, attended the annual managers' midsummer conference in French Lick, Ind. The conference, which was under the chairmanship of W. H. Matthews, vice-president and director of trade sales, was principally purposed to review and establish operation policies dictated by an all-out wartime economy—more than half the company's output is going into the war effort.

Speakers included E. S. Phillips, president; W. C. Dabney and Earl Pangborn, vice-presidents; Renshaw Smith, jr., director of priority sales; Ivor Kenway, advertising manager; B. K. Moffitt, educational director; F. H. Appleton, stores merchandising manager; H. A. Lovett, manager, artists' materials department, and M. W. Lightcap, sales manager, maintenance division.

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Carbon, Graphite Advisory Group Formed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board announced the appointment of a Carbon and Graphite Electrodes Industry M. H. Billings, mica-graphite branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:

H. S. Conrad, Stackpole Carbon Company, St. Marys, Pa.; Ralph M. Hunter, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Andrew Kaul, III, International Graphite & Electrode Corporation, St. Marys, Pa.; Harry P. Martin, Acheson Graphite Corporation, New York; and Henry L. Walker, jr., Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York.

• • • —V— • • •

George J. Lucas, nineteen years a member of the purchasing department of the Glidden Company, has been called for active duty on the Atlantic Patrol as a chief boatswain's mate in the temporary reserve of the United States Coast Guard.

Acetone, Butyl Solvents By Fermentation Down

—Continued from page 3

mentation butyl acetate are producer prices for tankcar shipments delivered in "Eastern territory." Differentials are provided for shipments of drums in carload lots and l.c.l. lots. Eastern territory is defined as New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, all States East of these and the District of Columbia. For shipments to "Western territory," all States not included in the Eastern area—the amount of one-half cent a pound may be added.

The measures provide a maximum price one cent per pound higher for deliveries from local warehouses maintained by other than producers. Sales in quantities of 50 gallons or less are not covered by the specific regulations, the prices for such shipments being governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The Price Administrator explained that about 80 percent of the total production of butyl alcohol, which is used as a solvent for enamels as well as in the production of butyl acetate, also an important solvent, is obtained from the fermentation of carbohydrate containing materials such as molasses or grain, and about 20 percent by synthetic methods. In synthetic production, petroleum gases are used as the base.

Fermentation acetone is a by-product from the manufacture of fermentation butyl alcohol, with the use of molasses in the butyl alcohol manufacture resulting in one pound of acetone for three of butyl alcohol while grain produces one pound of the acetone for every two pounds of butyl alcohol. For this reason, the prices of the two products are closely related.

Fermentation acetone represents about 20 percent of total output, the remaining 80 percent being manufactured synthetically.

Revised price schedule No. 36 originally established the maximum price for acetone on the basis of 7 cents per pound, delivered in tankcars, while revised price schedule No. 37 set the ceiling prices for normal butyl alcohol at 10¾ cents per pound. At the time these schedules were issued, October 20, 1941, fermentation production of these chemicals was based mainly on molasses. Due to the sharp rise in molasses prices in the beginning of this year, the maximum prices were increased on December 9, 1941, to 15.8 cents for both acetone and butyl alcohol.

Mr. Henderson explained that the reductions of these maximum prices is due to the fact that producers of acetone and butyl alcohol have changed to the use of grain, rather than molasses, in the fermentation process with resultant substantial reduction in raw material costs. Accordingly, a downward revision in the ceiling prices to 8½ cents per pound for fermentation acetone and 12½ cents per pound for normal fermentation butyl alcohol, delivered in tankcars, is possible and will not adversely affect the profit margins of the producers.

In recognition of the fact that fermentation acetone and normal fermentation butyl alcohol are joint products, and inability to obtain the maximum price for one product may result in an increase in the cost of production of the second product, the regulations contain the provisions for adjustment in cases of hardship now provided in the general maximum price regulation.

Because of the increasing cost of transportation, the regulations set specific prices for producers in the territories or possessions of the United States on an f.o.b. plant basis, rather than a delivered basis. Prices for such producers are established at ½-cent less than the delivered prices for eastern territory, f.o.b. plant.

Up to the present the maximum prices for synthetic acetone and normal synthetic butyl alcohol have been the same as for fermentation acetone and normal fermentation butyl alcohol. However, prices of the synthetic chemicals have remained at approximately the level of 7 cents per pound for acetone and 10¾ cents for butyl alcohol originally established in revised price schedules 36 and 37, despite the increase in the authorized maximum to 15.8 cents last December.

The new regulations establish separate maximum prices for the synthetic production. These are set at the individual seller's highest March, 1942, price or the maximum price for butyl alcohol and acetone produced by fermentation, whichever is lower. This provision is desirable, Mr. Henderson stated, as some resellers have been purchasing the synthetic products at the relatively low prices prevailing and selling them at the prices charged for the higher-priced fermentation output.

Normal butyl acetate prices are established in maximum price regulation No. 37 on the basis of a one-cent differential per pound over the price for normal butyl alcohol. Butyl acetate is a solvent produced from butyl alcohol and acetic acid and the differential of one cent per pound reflects industry practice and bears a reasonable relation to the cost of the materials used in its production. Normal synthetic butyl acetate prices are established according to the same formula provided for synthetic acetone and synthetic butyl alcohol.

—V—

United Color Gets OPA Ruling on Iron Oxide

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has ruled that on and after July 27, to October 27, 1942, the United Color & Pigment Company, Newark, N. J., may sell and deliver, and agree, solicit and attempt to sell and deliver, and any person may buy from the United Color & Pigment Company, synthetic iron oxide yellow pigment made from copperas at prices no higher than 9½c. per pound delivered in bags.

The same allowances, discounts or other price, or territorial differentials in effect by the United Color & Pigment Company in March, 1942, with respect to lead chromate yellow pigment shall continue in effect for synthetic iron oxide yellow pigments manufactured from copperas.

—V—

Albertson Succeeds Koch In Ceramics Tariff Post

Frederick L. Koch, chief of the Ceramics Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission, retires July 31, after forty years of service in the Federal government. Mr. Koch came to the Tariff Commission in 1922 to assist in the organization of its New York office and became the first chief of that office. In 1924 he was transferred from New York to the Washington office to become chief of the Ceramics Division of the Tariff Commission, which position he held until his retirement. J. Mark Albertson, a ceramics engineer, who has been a member of the Tariff Commission's staff for a long period, has been designated by the commission to succeed Mr. Koch as chief.

—V—

Melsheimer Gets Post With Thompson, Weinman

Louis A. Melsheimer has resigned from the United Color & Pigment Company, a division of the Interchemical Corporation, to join Thompson, Weinman & Co., this city. In his new position Mr. Melsheimer will undertake an extensive program of paint development and technical service.

Mr. Melsheimer for seven years has been in charge of pigment technical service for United Color & Pigment Company. Previous to his connection with that company he was associated in a similar capacity with Titanium Pigment Corporation.

—V—

W.R. McClayton Seeking Congressional Seat

William R. McClayton, who served as president of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association last year, is seeking the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives from the Second Maryland District. He is vice-president of the W. B. Cassell Company.

—V—

N.Y. Paint Production Club to Meet Sept. 3

The New York Paint, Varnish and Production Club will hold a meeting in the Building Trades Employers building, 2 Park avenue, September 3. The meeting, scheduled to start at 6:30 p.m., will be addressed by Dr. A. Schwarcman, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, on synthetic drying oils.

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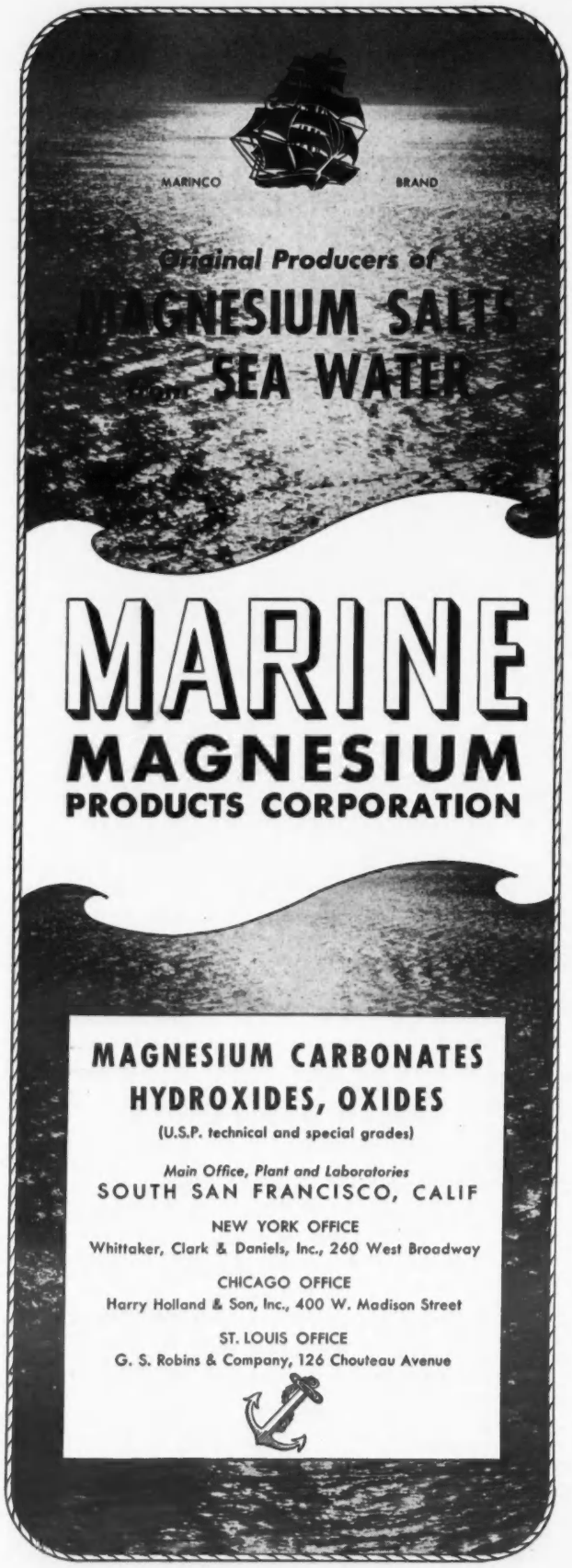

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Acrylic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Cosmetic

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified cosmetics

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Claimed (Germ. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for—
- Fats
- Waxes
- Oils

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified boring oils
- Emulsified drilling oils
- Emulsified fat-splitting preparations
- Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils
- Emulsified preparations of natural or synthetic waxes
- Emulsified sulphonated oils
- Emulsified wire-drawinig oils
- Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils

Leather

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Emulsified furniture polishes
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles
- Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified mineral oils
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates
- Various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils

Soap

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes
- Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap
- Emulsified textile soaps

Textile Finishing

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified washing compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified waxing compositions

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making—
- Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silks
- Emulsified baths for soaking silks
- Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool
- Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes

Ammonium Thiosulphate

(Ammonium Hyposulphite)

Analysis

Reagent in—
- Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry

Insecticide and Fungicide

Ingredient (U.S. 1515803) of—
- Fungicide
- Insecticide

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (U.S. 1358084) of—
- Fog screen

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Photographic

Fixing agent in—
- Developing processes

4:4'-Bis-(para-anilinsulphonamido)diphenyl Sulphide

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
- Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial infectious diseases

---

2-Bromodiphenyl

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1786527) in making—
- 2-Bromo derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, by condensing with phthalic anhydride

---

Cellulose Acetatetoluate

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (U.S. 1785466) of—
- Coating compositions

Plastics

Ingredient (U.S. 1785466) of—
- Plastic compositions

4-Chlorodiphenyl

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1786526) in making—
- 4-Chloro derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid by condensing with phthalic anhydride

---

Dicyclohexylpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
- High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Acetate

(Cellosolve Acetate)

Adhesives

High-boiling solvent in—
- Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Solvent in making—
- Cellulose acetate films

Ceramic

High-boiling solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, gums, or resins, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose
- Resins

Solvent offering following properties—
- Boiling range is comparatively high but does not unduly retard film setting
- Dilution ratios with the aromatic hydrocarbons are not so great as those of ethyleneglycol monoethylether but are comparable to those of the common aliphatic esters
- Is only a poor solvent for water and consequently it has a higher resistance to "blushing" than other solvents of similar evaporation rate
- Pleasant, esterlike odor
- Tolerance for petroleum hydrocarbons is greater than that of ethyleneglycol monoethylether
- Vapor pressure is lower than that of ethyleneglycol monoethylether, and, therefore, it evaporates more slowly.

Cosmetic

High-boiling solvent in—
- Nail enamels containing nitrocellulose, gums or resins

Electrical

High-boiling solvent in—
- Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, gums, or resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical equipment and machinery

Glass

High-boiling solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, gums, or resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating glass and glassware

(To be continued)

Fennel

(Fenchel, Fenchelsamen, Fennel Fruit, Fennel Seed, Fenouil Doux Fruit, Finocchio, Foeniculi Fructus, Foeniculum, Fructus Foeniculi, Fruits de Fenouil, Hinojo, Semen Foeniculi, Semences de Fenouil, Sweet Fennel Fruit)

Aromatics

Source of—
- Essential oil of fennel

Food

As a flavoring

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
- Aromatic
- Carminative
- Corrigent
- Diuretic
- Enema (for infants, in the form of an infusion)
- Stomachic

Humus

(A black or brown substance formed by the decay of vegetable matter)

Chemical

Reagent for removing—
- Phenol from ammonia-still waste liquors

Source of—
- Humic acid

Fertilizer

Increaser of soil's capacity for—
- Absorbing and retaining water
- A more rapid and thorough absorption of the sun's rays

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer compositions

Reducer of—
- Soil's tenacity

Starting point in making—
- Extracts useful for preventing lime-nitrogen manures from dusting

Metallurgical

Case-hardener for—
- Steel

Ingredient of—
- Case-hardening mixtures

Miscellaneous

Absorbent in making—
- Bacterial composts

Filler for—
- Various purposes and products

Water and Sanitation

Reagent for treating—
- Sewage
- Waste effluents
- Water containing cyanides or phenols

Methyl Chlorosulphonate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Military

As a poison gas

Paranitrochlorobenzol

Dye

Starting point in making—
- Dyestuffs
- Intermediates
- Paranitranilin, with the aid of ammonia and alkali (U.S. 1786766)

Potassium-2-Hydroxy-1-carboxynaphthalene

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1700546) in making—
- Potassium-2-hydroxy-3-carboxynaphthalene

Sodium-2-hydroxy-1-carboxynaphthalene

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1700546) in making—
- Sodium-2-hydroxy-1-carboxynaphthalene

Yttrium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702845) in making—
- Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Reduced by Crushers on Decline in Flaxseed—Stearic Acid and Red Oil Available at Lower Prices—Cottonseed Products Remain Quiet Here and in the South

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market for miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week, the attitude of both buyers and sellers in many cases still being a waiting one. Linseed oil was reduced by crushers owing to a decline in flaxseed, while stearic acid and red oil were available at lower prices as a result of keener competition among sellers.

A development of interest was an announcement from Washington that allocation and other authority of the WPB has been delegated to the CCC in respect to oilseeds and oil seed products in order to give to a single government agency authority to handle problems arising out of this year's bumper crops of oilseeds. It is expected that the CCC will initiate shortly a program to move the crops with the least possible delay.

Conferences have been held at Washington recently between government officials and crushers of flaxseed, cottonseed and soybeans, and it was reported that another meeting will be held at Memphis, Tenn., August 25.

Announcement was also made of a new procedure to be followed by importers in offering to the government importations of fats, oils, and oil bearing materials. Such offers will be considered only if submitted to the Director of Foreign Purchases, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Demand continued good. Spot supplies apparently small. Market firm.

Chinawood.—Resale oil supplies apparently reduced materially. Market quiet.

Corn.—Crude remained quiet in absence of increased offerings. Quotations nominal.

Cottonseed.—Fairly active inquiry for moderate quantities. Quotations stationary.

Oiticica.—Little available locally. Quotations nominal.

Olive.—Imported oil in light supply and nominal. Domestic in fair demand in a jobbing way.

Palm.—In light supply and quiet. Quotations nominal.

Peanut.—Spot oil still scarce. Inquiries noted. Prices nominal.

Soybean.—Offerings generally light. Buyers holding off for further developments. Bean price changes moderate.

Chicago—August 21

Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, August-forward, 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low.	Closing Aug. 21	Closing Aug. 14
Oct.	$1.71⅞	$1.70¾	$1.71	$1.71½
Dec.	1.72½	1.71¼	1.71⅞	1.72⅝

San Francisco—Aug. 19

Vegetable oils quiet.

Chinawood. — Quoted at 37½c. per pound, tankcars, nominally, Pacific Coast.

Coconut.—Ceiling established at 8c. per pound for crude, in tankcars, Coast. Oil is in light supply owing to absence of copra imports.

Cottonseed, Bleachable. — Named at 14¼c. to 14⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Market steady; unchanged.

Sesame Seed.—One crusher here expected to be able to offer soon. Named at 14.60c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

Soybean.—Crude at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific Coast.

Lard

Stocks of lard in Chicago increased about 9,800,000 pounds during the first half of August. This is the first increase of importance recorded for many months past. It compares with a decrease of about 7,500,000 pounds in the same time last year. As the marketing of the biggest hog crop on record is expected to commence next month, there is an impression in some quarters that further increases in lard stocks may be witnessed in the not distant future.

It is pointed out, however, that stocks are far below the level of a year ago and that government takings for export under lease-lend operations are still heavy and likely to remain so during the remainder of 1942 and well into next year if not for a longer period.

A total of about 420,000,000 pounds of lard were bought by the government this year up to the first week in July. Monthly purchases during the remainder of the current year, it is estimated, will average 80,000,000 pounds or more.

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Red oil, ¾c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.2	**192.2**	**193.2**	**165.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed price trend mainly downward in domestic markets. Linseed oil reduced. Meal quiet.

Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Although not nearly as liberal as a year ago flaxseed receipts continue to increase and as they do discounts for the damp stuff grow heavier. To date the proportion of high moisture flax has been more moderate than anticipated, considering weather reports coming from the country. South Dakota flax is being discounted heaviest because it is low in oil and iodine yields. Up to the present iodine tests on Iowa and Southern Minnesota seed have been fair to good. Southern Minnesota runs a little higher in iodine and somewhat lower in oil. Iowa runs about the same in oil slightly higher in iodine as compared with a year ago. South Dakota quality runs lower in oil and iodine.

The current run of flax is perhaps 70 percent of higher moisture than the crushers want for storing and will have to be mixed off with some of the old crop flax and low moisture new. This will help out in caring for the high moisture new and conserve space for the crushers.

Since the last government crop estimate private estimates of damage have been more or less subdued but Canadian reports suggest that private reports are more accurate than are government advices. None in the trade believe the government figures give a correct version of present conditions. The fact that crushers continue to buy futures in spite of limited oil sales indicates that they believe in private estimates of probable yield.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.46¼	$2.44¼	$2.46½
Monday	2.44	2.42	2.43¾
Tuesday	2.43¼	2.41¼	2.43½
Wednesday	2.43	2.42	2.44
Thursday	2.42½	2.43½	2.42½
Friday	...	2.38½	2.40

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	698,600	3,361,000	121,800	51,800
Since Sept. 1..	14,725,700	10,145,800	2,598,500	2,022,800

Buenos Aires, Aug. 21.—Flaxseed $1.32⅛ per bushel. No exports this week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	9,211,000	12,039,000
United Kingdom	1,219,000	940,000
Continent	303,000	642,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	67,000	1,033,000
Totals	10,800,000	14,654,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	26,772,000
Previous week	26,772,000
Last year	20,472,000

Hull, Aug. 21.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19⅛ per ton; Bombay, £27¾.

Linseed Oil.—A downward trend in flaxseed prices in domestic markets was reflected in the local linseed oil situation, quotations being reduced two points by crushers. No improvement of consequence was noted in business. In some quarters an increase was reported in the volume of inquiries received but transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities. The movement on contracts was fair. Northwestern advices described trade as slow, but reported an increase in stocks of oil at some of the mills which continued to operate at capacity despite the quiet-

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Prime crude, saponifiable
drum lots or C/L
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SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
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EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.
Stocks in All Principal Cities

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

Offers

Quantity Production of Glycerine-Free

COCOANUT FATTY ACID REPLACEMENTS

For the SOAP and COSMETIC Industries

Extensive commercial use has shown that these products have lathering qualities similar to that of cocoanut oil, and result in soaps with a body similar to that of cocoanut soaps.

THREE BLENDS to meet your particular requirements:

C — clear, light brown liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CH — clear, light liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CW — clear, white liquid — Titre °C, 11-15

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.	Titre °C
Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements					
1. Fatty Acid Blend C	Soaps, shaving creams, shampoos	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
2. Fatty Acid Blend CH	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
3. Fatty Acid Blend CW	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	80-90	11-15

ness of trade. Crop news was conflicting.

Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—All crushers report a quiet and featureless linseed oil market. Shipping instructions continue moderate. There has been a fairly heavy addition to the total of stored oil.

Quotations on tankcar lots 12.6c. per pound, cooperage car lots 13.5c. per pound, warehouse lots 13.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	4,050,000	4,800,000
Snce Sept. 1	245,000,000	207,575,000

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Following government purchasing of linseed oil for nearby shipment out of Pacific Coast production, the market last week remained quiet as a whole and consumer purchasing was light. Oil posted: Tankcars, 12.7c. per pound; drum car lots exmill, 13.6c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 14c.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 12.6c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.5c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.9c.

London, Aug. 21.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—The local market had a steady tone. Fair contract movement. New business quiet.

Minneapolis, Aug. 21.—Linseed meal demand for nearby shipment is draggy with re-sellers hungry for shipping instructions and offering to sell at a fairly liberal discount under crusher prices. Crushers are well sold out for immediate and nearby shipment and are quite independent regarding the deferred. Quotations on carload lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, nominally $31 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	8,000,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	422,000,000	345,922,000

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Linseed meal quiet. Round lots, $30 to $31 per ton; car lots, $31; less than car lots, $32 to $33.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures continued quiet. Southern crude offering light.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained very quiet last week, the attitude of traders still being a waiting one owing partly to the prevailing uncertainty created by various rumors concerning a forthcoming announcement of government plans for the crushing of oilseed crops this year which may involve the operations of the cottonseed mills in the South.

Reports as to the progress of the cotton crop were regarded as favorable in the main but offerings of crude oil continued light at prices above the views of buyers, and few transactions were reported. The movement of seed to the mills remained light. Vegetable products which compete with cottonseed oil were generally firm with offerings limited.

Hogs and lard ruled firm. Receipts of hogs in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregated 211,600 head against 185,237 head in the same time last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended August 15 averaged 247 pounds. Lard stocks in Chicago increased 9,811,916 pounds during the first half of August but the total there August 15 was only 28,284,350 pounds against 184,606,005 pounds a year ago.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 17 to August 21, inclusive, comprised 32 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.80	13.75	13.75@13.80
September	13.89	13.85	13.75@13.90
October	13.65	13.65	13.75@13.85

Crude, Southeast, 12½c. nom.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Aug. 21.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 44s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings continued light in Southern markets. Prevailing tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Aug. 19

Cotton picking and ginning are in progress in the lower cotton belt and fresh seed are becoming available to oil mills. Yields are reported above the average. Eight percent meal, southeast, $35 per ton.

Memphis—Aug. 21

Trading in new crop crude cottonseed oil remains at standstill. Ceiling price, 12⅝c., asked; 12⅜c., bid. Seed movement not yet under way. Meal, 41 percent, $35.50 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, $30.50 per ton, Valley basis, prompt shipment. Trading in new crop cake and meal not yet established. Soybean oil, 11¼c. bid, 11½c. asked; some recent trades at 11⅜c. Soybean meal, sacked, $37.50 per ton; bulk, $34.50 per ton, Decatur basis, August-September shipment. Peanut meal, $36 per ton, Alabama. No crude peanut oil offered. Continued showers throughout this entire district delaying cotton crop maturity. Army and leaf worms and boll weevil doing some damage. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Aug. 13	Aug. 20
October	$34.60@34.75	$35.00@35.50
December	34.75@——	35.25@35.70

Fatty Acids

Stearic acid and red oil were reduced by one maker last week but selling schedules were held at former levels by most producers. The general market for fatty acids retained a firm tone as raw materials in many cases were still rather scarce and high in price. Business was fairly active.

Chicago—Aug. 1

Fatty acids moderately active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary situation unchanged. Offerings light. Steady locally.

Menhaden.—Local refined quotations stationary. Tone firm. Business quiet.

Sardine.—Refined oil steady. Consumers limit takings to small spot lots.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Aug. 19

Reports of further small sales of crude menhaden oil at 66.6c. per gallon. Producers reluctant to offer owing to smallness of production thus far. Fishing off Long Island and New Jersey poor. Delaware improved. Florida production lagging. Only four companies operating in Chesapeake Bay where area is restricted to South of Potomac.

San Francisco—Aug. 19

Fish oil consumers and processors stood watching on the sidelines last week as the government stepped into the market here and took up what was reported to have been 300 tankcars of new season oil on the basis of 54 cents per gallon—2¾ cents below the ceiling price.

There was no private purchasing reported. Only a few days ago bids had been present on the basis of 65 cents against the ceiling price of 66.75 cents but sellers had apparently been unwilling to let go at that level.

The government is said to be acquiring a sardine oil stockpile. As for production, the catch last week was described as satisfactory.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Quotations stationary. Tone steady. Moderate lots in fair demand.

Lard.—Local cash market firm. Consumers generally purchasing for current needs only.

Tallow.—Fair movement on contracts. New business generally reported as quiet.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Fairly good movement is reported in most grades of fats and greases. Choice white grease, 8¾c. per pound; prime stearin, 10.61c.; yellow grease stearin, 8⅜c. to 8½c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound.

Following is a lard price record, per 100 lbs., for the week:—

			Closing	
	High.	Low.	Aug. 21	Aug. 14
Cash	$12.85	$12.85	$12.85	$12.85
Oct.	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85
Dec.	12.87	12.87	12.87	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Steady at previous levels. Fair demand. Stocks light or moderate.

Lard.—Consumers generally pur-

chasing for current needs. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Somewhat better inquiry noted for moderate lots. Tone firm.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Limited buying is reported in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13.04c.; oleo oil, prime, 12¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. to 13¾c.

Waxes

Business in all waxes remained little changed during the past week. Opportunity for activity has been curtailed by existing controls in this country and conditions prevailing in primary markets. One source of some satisfaction was found in the fact that the War Production Board desires to stimulate importation of carnauba wax and has indicated that desire by including it in the list of some five hundred various materials which may be loaded in foreign ports when cargo space is available. However, it should not be forgotten that import order M-63 is still ranks over the list of five hundred materials, such list being supplementary to M-63 and definitely does not supercede that order.

Oils and Fats Imports Procedure Specified

—Continued from page 7

which the offer was submitted for consideration. Free of all commissions and brokerage to CCC, offers will be made (1) f.o.b. ship, point of shipment, or (2) cost and freight, or (3) cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.). All offers made to the Director of Foreign Purchases will be recorded, and all purchases will be made from the recorded list.

The schedule of commodities and consideration days on which offers must be received is as follows:—

Babassu kernels and oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Cashew-nutshell oil: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Castor beans and oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Coconut oil: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Cohune nuts: Mondays, Fridays.
Copra: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Corn oil: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Cottonseed oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Glycerin: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Linseed oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Muru-muru kernels: Fridays.
Neatsfoot oil: Mondays, Fridays.
Ouricury nuts: Fridays.
Palm kernels and oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Palm nuts and oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Peanut oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Rapeseed oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Seal oil: Wednesdays.
Sperm oil: Wednesdays.
Sunflower-seed oil: Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Tallow: Mondays, Wednesdays.
Tucum nuts: Fridays.

Effective August 21, muru-muru-nut oil, oleo oil, and tucum oil are added to list I of general imports order M-63; oiticica oil, ouricury kernels, nuts, and oils, and sperm oil are moved from list I to list II.

Vegetable Oil From Latin America

—Continued from page 7

The wax is used in the manufacture of polishes for floors, automobiles, furniture, and shoes, in candles (to raise the melting point), in carbon paper and duplicating stencils, and in the manufacture of phonograph records and a variety of other molded products. Despite considerable research work, no synthetic substitute has been found which can successfully replace carnauba wax in many of its uses.

The wax is produced by primitive methods but efforts are being made to improve them and at least one American concern now maintains a laboratory and experiment station in Brazil where work is in progress on methods of improving both the quality and yield of wax. This work is particularly significant because although the carnauba palm grows over a vast area in Brazil it is only in the region of exceptional aridness that the palm produces commercial quantities of wax.

Some landowners have experimented with the production of the carnauba palm on a plantation system but since the tree grows very slowly, attaining a height of only about five feet in twenty years, the success of these ventures will not be known for years to come.

Candelilla Wax

The product known as candilla wax is found on the stems of a plant of the Euphorbiacea, *Pedilanthus pavonis*, which grows in the semiarid regions of Northern Mexico and southern Texas. Most of the commercial wax production comes from Mexico. The plant which grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet consists of a bundle of stalks without leaves. Each plant yields 3.5 percent to 5 percent of wax. The wax which consists principally of the long chain hydrocarbons—$C_{29}H_{60}$, $C_{31}H_{64}$, and $C_{33}H_{68}$—together with small amounts of true wax esters, is used industrially in the same manner as carnauba wax.

Summary and Conclusion

The vegetable oil resources of Latin America have been reviewed in the light of the needs for these oils in the United States.

It is evident from the data presented that the Western Hemisphere could be almost entirely selfsustained with regard to its vegetable oil needs and could produce additional quantities for export outside of this Hemisphere.

In normal times the United States produces a surplus of edible fats and oils but requires large quantities of other oils for use in the manufacture of soap, paints and varnishes, and specialty products. Vast potential resources of practically all of the desired oils exist in Latin America and merely await intensive and large scale exploitation. A few others, such as palm oil, could be developed through the establishment of a plantation system similar to that existing in the East Indies.

The oils which are most needed by the United States are the coconut or lauric acid-type oils represented by babassu, tucum, murumuru, cohune, corozo, macanilla, coyol, and ouricury obtained from various species of tropical palms. Among the drying oils needed are oiticica, linseed, and castor; as well as the hard waxes, carnauba and candelilla.

All of these oils and waxes are derived from wild trees and plants with the exception of linseed and some castor seed. One species of palm, *Elaesis guineensis*, is not now grown in Latin America but could be established on a plantation basis much to the benefit of the entire Western Hemisphere.

Latin America posseses many natural advantages in the development of its vast resources of vegetable oils, especially in relation to trade with the United States. These are the nearness of markets; absence of tariff barriers for most oils (linseed, castor, and coconut are exceptions); and a large and steady demand.

The obstacles to the development of these resources are the vastness of the areas of production; sparseness of population; lack of adequate transport and labor; lack of simple, inexpensive, and selfcontained machines for cracking certain types of oil-bearing nuts; lack of adequate and sustained financial interest; and to some extent lack of technologists familiar with the problems of oil production. Evidence is at hand that some of the problems of finance, technology, and development of machinery are being attacked with vigor and will no doubt be solved.

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(5) United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics:—The Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-63, page 12, 1942.

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Soap Specifications Developed by A.S.T.M.

The following is a brief summary of the work of committee D-12 of the American Society for Testing Materials at a recent meeting. Under its regular work the committee advanced D-592-olive oil soap, D-630-olive oil chip soap, D-536-palm oil chip soap and D-593-salt water soap to standard.

The committee also drew up two new specifications for "chip soap with rosin," which would be similar to D-496, except that there would be no titre requirement and rosin would be allowed up to 20 percent maximum based on the finished product, and for "powdered soap with rosin," which would be similar to D-498, but with the same changes in titre and rosin content as mentioned above.

On D-534, the committee changed the scope paragraph to include the words "alkaline soap powder," so that it would read "These specifications cover alkaline soap powder." In the general requirements, paragraph 2, it eliminated the words "sodium carbonate with or without other," so that it will read "alkaline soap powder shall be a uniform mixture of soap and alkaline salts," etc. In paragraph 3, chemical composition, the committee inserted the word "calculated" in the second line of the specifications, so that it will read "Total alkalinity calculated as Na_2CO_3," etc.

In addition to this regular work, the committee voted to recommend the use of the pink emergency alternate provision slips on all the soap specifications. This general clause will be on all of the pink slips "This soap must be made in conformity with the regulations of the W.P.B., with reference to content of glycerin, fat stocks, etc., anything in these specifications to the contrary not withstanding." On the specific specifications the committee made the following changes which are also to go on the pink slips:—

On D-455, we changed the "no rosin" requirements to "rosin 10 percent maximum based on the finished product."

On D-496, D-498 and D-497, no further changes.

On D-499, eliminated the "no rosin" requirements, by changing it to "rosin 10 percent maximum based on the finished product," and we also eliminated the acid number entirely and also the word "white," whenever it appeared in the specifications.

On D-593, intend to add the following statement "as no substitute is available at the present, the various producers will endeavor to make up products which might be acceptable to the U. S. Navy Department and submit these samples to the U. S. Navy Department Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C. If the navy accepts any of these new products, specifications will be written based on the product most acceptable to the navy.

On D-533, eliminated the requirements for titre and changed the requirement "no rosin" to "rosin 10 percent maximum based on the finished product."

On D-592, included a new table of chemical requirements on the pink slip, which is the same as are the present standard except that the minimum titre is eliminated. Also omitted in the balance of the specification any name of any oil as the raw material.

On D-630, made exactly the same changes as made on D-592.

On D-536, added on the pink slip the statement "We suggest the use of specification D-496, chip soap."

Vegetable Oil Promotion In Brazil by U.S. Urged

—Continued from page 7

States government is needed to carry out the program.

The mission was composed of Charles E. Lund, chief, Fats and Oils Staff, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Dr. George S. Jamieson, senior chemist, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Department of Agriculture; Dr. James R. Mood, economist, United States Tariff Commission; John B. Gordon, secretary, Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries; Marvin Wood, president, Marwood Company; Dr. H. W. Vahlteich, technical director, The Best Foods, Inc.

The mission departed for Brazil March 8 and returned April 28.

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	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

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SANTOWAX (Regular)

CHARACTERISTICS

Solubility	Grams Santowax per 100 ml. of solvent *at 25° C*	*at 75° C*
95% Alcohol	0.03	1.3
Benzene	5.00	34.0
Fuel oil, API 36° SUS 100°F—38	1.66	8.4
Turpentine	1.35	4.3 (50°C)
Trichlor benzene	5.40	22.3

Coefficients of Thermal Expansion

Temp. Range	Coefficient of Cubical Expansion *Vol./unit Vol./deg. C*	Coefficient of Linear Expansion *Length/unit Length/deg. C*
25—60°C	8.3 x 10-4	2.8 x 10-4
60—77°C	11.5 x 10-4	3.8 x 10-4
25—77°C	9.4 x 10-4	3.1 x 10-4

Comparative Hardness
(Smaller figure denoting greater hardness)

	Penetration cm. x 10-2
Santowax (1½ hrs. after melting)	74
Santowax (40 hrs. after melting)	27
Santowax M	19
Yellow Ceresin	37
Montan Wax	27
Candelilla Wax	16
Carnauba Wax	14

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Plasticizer—As a plasticizer in synthetic coatings and finishes.

Also Available

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A micro-crystalline, hydro-carbon wax of unusual stability towards heat.

Color—NPA.....2.2-4.2
First crystals.....Less than 90°C (194°F)
Hold point.....83°-85°C (181°-185°F)
Comparative hardness.....See Santowax data

Suggested uses: (1) as replacement for carnauba and other natural waxes in *paste and liquid polishes;* (2) in *paraffin candles* where 2% yields an opacity equal to 40% stearic acid and also improves hardness and cup formation of the candle without imparing burning characteristics.

SANTOWAX O

An oily, crystalline hydro-carbon.

Color—NPA.....Less than 3
Hold point.....Less than 50°C (122°F)

Suggested uses: As a semi-solid plasticizer for *soft wax* or *resin compositions.*

SANTOWAX P

A nearly white, crystalline, hydro-carbon, with a high melting point and unusual stability toward heat.

Color—NPA.....0-1.25
First crystals.....209°-213°C (408°-415°F)

Suggested uses: To raise the softening point and hardness of other waxes as in the manufacture of *molded wax articles* or for *surface coatings.*

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Quinine and Cinchona Bark Stocks Cover Needs Well Into Future —No Price Control of Menthol Raw Material —New Caffeine Output Noted

Although the market for drugs and fine chemicals lacked price activity during the past week, every report in hand showed producers to be extremely busy meeting contract requirements that, more often than not, were directly the result of the war program of the nation.

One large producer of drugs and fine chemicals intimated that fully 70 percent of his present production was for war account—which dovetailed nicely with other reports, including some from industries other than drugs. Some went so far as to express the view that in another twelve months all business will be for war account.

New production of caffeine was noted but the market price was mountains higher than the schedule of the leading producers. Production of menthol from American peppermint oil had a direct interest in the Office of Price Administration removing all price control over the farmers producing the raw material from which menthol is made. Numerous orders for ascorbic acid were in the market but those with the business in hand were unable to place same with the producers. Business in fish liver oils continued at a standstill on the Pacific Coast and the REPORTER representative on the West Coast said "the market remains in a shambles."

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	236.6	222.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—September 3, fermentation acetone goes down to 8½c. per pound in tanks, by order of OPA.

Acid, Boric.—No priority on this item. Stock-piling permitted. Only government price action one of voluntary agreement by producers.

Acid, Citric. — Firm undertones. Steady demand. Genuine and regular needs being met with reasonable promptness.

Acid, Gallic. — Scarcity prevails. Signs of possible increase one form of raw material.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—Not overly plentiful. Very firm. Good call.

Acid, Tannic.—Not plentiful. Demand good. Deliveries delayed, some quarters.

Acid, Tartaric.—Strong undertones unshaken. Good demand unchanged. Stable prices unaltered.

Adeps Lanae.—Good consumption. Firm prices. Stocks go far to meeting demand with reasonable promptitude.

Alcohol.—Consumption drives hard ahead. Outlook includes huge increase in consumption once rubber program gets underway. Normal producers industrial alcohol strain every nerve to cope with the requirements of normal industry expanded by the needs in the war program.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Almost scarce and definitely strong with demand active.

Amyl Acetate.—Market continues broad. Prices supported by strong call for prompt deliveries. No accumulation of stocks.

Antipyrene.—Civilian needs well met. Firm, active market at well maintained quotations.

Atropine.—Believed now fair stocks protect requirements of civilian and military sort.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Room for larger consumption without stocks being pushed hard to meet call. Possible exception in subgallate but reports on that item differ some.

Borax.—No priorities on this item. Government has price agreement with producers. Stock-piling permitted. Demand good.

Bromine and Bromides.—Stabilized. Active. Needs run high. Sellers' output well engaged ahead.

Butyl Acetate.—Normal fermentation item goes down to 13½c. per pound in tanks on September 3. Order of OPA.

Butyl Alcohol.—September 3, prices on normal fermentation material go down to 12½c. per pound in tanks, by order of OPA.

Caffeine. — Production from tea sweepings or waste reported held at $10 per pound. New production. Basic quotation of largest producers holds at $2.60.

Calcium Gluconate. — Firm, stabilized position. Demand good. Little competition. Needs being met.

Camphor.—No further decline, domestic synthetic. Press reports from California talk of camphor production from camphor trees in that state.

Castor Oil.—Firm. Sales volume holding steady. Not expansive at moment. Strong undertones.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Business slow in castor oil. Market firm. Prices are:—

Morphine

Ever hear of a German with the baptismal name of Adam? That alone would set any German apart as a curiosity. Add to that the fact that he be objective enough to adopt the brain-child of a Frenchman and you have a man who attained historical immortality with inconsequential regard for method.

The German who bore the curious name of Adam Serturner, and who also owned to the baptismal names of Friedrich Wilhelm, was well aware of the opium research of one Sequin, a Frenchman who in 1804 isolated its active principle but failed to recognize the value of his discovery as late as 1814 when he published a paper on his work.

Serturner was an apothecary in Eimbeck, Germany, owner of a modest experimental laboratory and greatly interested in drug plant research. He had made meconic acid from opium in 1806 and, with a knowledge of Sequin's achievements, went on to the isolation of the opium alkaloid morphine.

Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Serturner was a man of imagination as well as chemical skill. Isolating the alkaloid and recognizing its properties, he named it *Morphium*—latin for the English morphine — coining the word from Morpheus, the God of Dreams in Greek mythology and servant of Somnes, the Greek God of Sleep.

As Adam is credited with being the first man, to Adam Serturner is credited as being the first to isolate an alkaloid from plant life. He recognized the value of Sequin's discovery, proved it, named it, and is down in history as the discoverer of morphine.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
SANGUINARINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE
AS IN WORLD WAR I
NOW IN WORLD WAR II
OUR laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.
Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.
INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Insecticide Makers Confer with WPB

—Continued from page 3

now devoted to warehousing and also in weight in shipment. Furthermore, the use of large bottles would save on metal needed for capping.

The group also discussed the difficulties now facing consumers in getting sprayers, and suggested that the board encourage the use of sprays constructed of wood and paper, exhibiting a sample spray which was claimed to work equally as well as one constructed of metal.

Recognizing that the use of glass containers instead of metal containers would add to the cost of manufacture, the group also discussed the price situation that would develop from such conversion and the possibilities of getting the Office of Price Administration to approve higher ceiling prices on household insecticides packed in glass.

The group, at its afternoon session, also took up the problem of supply of various insecticides and concluded that, in spite of the fact that a strict program of control has been in force for some time for both pyrethrum and rotenone, the supply situation for these products had not improved.

The meeting was held in secret and there was no indication of what action might be taken by WPB on the committee's recommendations.

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Buyers May Exceed PRP Quantities

—Continued from page 3

Among other materials exempted from PRP restrictions because they are listed in General Inventory Order M-161 are certain materials used in the manufacture of refractory brick, waste paper, bulk salt, borax, caustic soda and soda ash. The exemption will also apply to such other materials as may be added to M-161 from time to time.

Except as provided in today's exemption, companies operating under PRP who apply for priorities assistance to obtain any material are restricted in their acceptance of such material to the amounts authorized on their PRP certificate, unless authorization was denied for the specific reason that no preference rating is necessary to obtain the materials.

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Exports Gets Storage In Transit Privileges

—Continued from page 7

port traffic to the ports to meet vessels in which cargo space has been allocated. Additional covered and open storage facilities at interior storage points, if required, will be made available by ODT's Division of Storage.

In order to avail themselves of this storage-in-transit privilege, arrangements will have to be made by the shipper or agent for storage facilities in advance of shipment. Traffic will be forwarded to the storage points on the usual domestic bills of lading at domestic rates from point of origin to the storage point. Such bills of lading must carry the statement "Commercial Freight For Storage and Subsequent Exportation Within Four Months, Under the Terms and Conditions of Section 502.42 of General Order ODT No. 16." The terms of this section of general order ODT No. 16 provides for the movement of commercial freight for export under ODT unit permits.

When shipments are moved from the storage point for export, adjustment in the rail charges will be made to the basis of the through rate applicable on export traffic from point of origin to the port, plus the transit charge.

Blacklist Revision Issued by State Dep't

OPD Washington Bureau

A third revision of the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" was issued August 10 by the Department of State. It is printed in the *Federal Register* for August 13. This list supersedes revision II, issued in May, and the five supplements thereto, issued in the interim.

The latest blacklist comprises something like 9,000 names. Approximately two-thirds of these apply to Latin America.

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Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c

Chalk.—Excellent activity. Market of firm undertones. Supply coping with need.

Chloral Hydrate.—Leading producers indicate meeting current volume of demand. Prices completely stabilized.

Chloroform.—Technical moving in normal volume. Undertones very steady. Prices, all grades, well maintained. No surplus stocks.

Codeine.—Season of largest consumption, civilian account, lies ahead. No shortage of raw material now. Adverse turn of events, Near and Far East, could jeopardize future imports opium.

Creosote.—Early indications point to very active season ahead. Stocks definitely on short side.

Emetine.—Raw material situation keeps stocks on low side. Very firm prices in market lacking competition.

Ephedrine.—Present outlook favors supply of synthetic for heavy Winter consumption

Fish Liver Oils.—OPA still contemplating question of what price ceiling and when. Trade at standstill on Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Since early part this year, when vitamin A oils ceiling was first broached, market has lain crippled by indecision. Much-discussed ruling on prices still a-borning. Trade here expecting announcement from Washington for several weeks. Coast market remains a shambles. Trading very light. Shark fishermen desert trade owing lack of demand for raw product—livers. Felt here Washington must do something quickly.

Glycerin.—Less pressure on market. Possibility because of reports of a probable roll-back of prices. No important surplus of stocks at moment.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Glycerin business fairly good. Orders held back by a strictly conservative attitude of buyers. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—Stability of raw material cost contributes to similar position on iodides. Demand very good. No surplus in current market.

Magnesia.—Fairly broad consuming market. Prices show marked stability. Supplies cope well with current call.

Menthol.—OPA lifts control on farmer peppermint oil prices. Believed those contemplating menthol production from American oil have covered. Still, absence of OPA ceiling may change picture.

Mercurials.—Reflect excellent demand, especially for technical red oxide used in marine paints. Nailing down tight of raw material prices contributes to maintenance of steady quotations on derived products.

Phenothiazin. — Complete schedule of producer now available. Minimum quote, 55c. per pound ton-lot shipments, at works, freight equalized.

Potash Bicarbonate.—Demand keeps production flowing freely in good volume at firm prices.

Potash Citrate.—Very good call. Full maintenance of very firm prices.

Quicksilver.—California production at full flood. No surplus metal on this market. Prices nailed firmly by price ceiling.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Market interest last week reported to be quite fair. Some good sales reported involved. Sellers quote $190 per flask for average lots. Production at a good pace under weather conditions ideal for mining. Trade interested in Metals Reserve purchasing arrangements for the Coast.

Quinine.—Investigation brings statement that producers, firsthand sellers, and government has provided a reserve stock of quinine and cinchona bark, the raw material which, unless war lasts many, many years, will assure armed forces of nation of supplies just so long as the Navy sees to it that shipments arrive where our forces need quinine. Creation of the reserve started long before U. S. got into war.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Ford Gets OPA Exemption On Veneer Mill Wood Waste

OPD Washington Bureau

Adjustment of the maximum price for veneer mill wood waste when sold to the Ford Motor Company for use as a raw material at its Iron Mountain, Mich., wood distillation plant has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. This adjustment, which exempts veneer mill wood waste used for this purpose from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation until November 1, 1942, was contained in amendment No. 22 to supplementary regulation No. 1.

Up to the present this particular plant, which produces such chemicals as methanol methyl acetone and acetic acid, has used wood waste, along with chemical logs and bolts, as raw materials. The logs are exempted from the General Regulation and, as a result, the company has been able to pay a high enough price to obtain enough logs to operate at full capacity. Any increases in price for the wood waste which may result from the exemption will not be reflected in the price of the chemicals produced at the plant.

Johann Farina Stock Vested

Ninety-eight shares of no-par common stock of Johann Maria Farina, Inc., perfumery concern, this city, have been vested by the Alien Property Custodian. The stock was recorded as the property of Franz Karl von Bock, reputedly of Cologne, Germany.

Drug chain store sales declined 0.2 percent in June compared with May, but showed a gain of 17.6 percent over June a year ago.

Trade Briefs

Dr. H. G. Beswick, special representative for the National Drug Company for the past three years in Washington, D. C., has been appointed a captain in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army, and will be stationed at St. Louis.

Elmer F. Heydt was elected president of the Nopco Athletic Association for 1942-43 at the recent annual election of officers held at the National Oil Products Company plant in Harrison, N. J. He succeeds Robert Wetherhold.

Martin Schaffer has joined the staff of Endo Products, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y., as director of professional relations. Mr. Schaffer was formerly sales manager of the Alba Pharmaceutical Company, and previously president of the Cleveland Chemical Associates. He was also associated with the Lederle Laboratories for a number of years.

MALLINCKRODT PRODUCES STRATEGIC MERCURIALS

The *Axis* may control the rich mercury mines at *Almaden* in Spain and *Siele* in Italy, but it has failed to slow down American production of strategic mercury compounds. From mines in the Americas has come increased output to offset the loss of Europe's raw material sources and keep our war machine running in high gear.

For America's fighting forces and for our Allies, for vital war industries and for civilian industry essential to the public welfare, Mallinckrodt is producing Mercurials of the same high quality as in the past.

If you can qualify under the WPB Mercury Conservation Order and are in need of Mercurials, make Mallinckrodt your source of supply. Write today.

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★ CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
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★ MERCURY OLEATE
★ MERCURY OXIDE
★ MERCURY SALICYLATE
★ MERCURY SUBSULFATE
★ MERCURY OINTMENT

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Research Projects Using Metals Quota Under PRP

OPD Washington Bureau

Research laboratories which put into process $5,000 worth of metals per quarter or more, are required to file under the Production Requirements Plan, Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations, has announced. Special instructions for the use of research, analytical and testing laboratories in filling out form PD-25A have been issued by the Safety and Technical Equipment Branch. These instructions take cognizance of the problems of laboratories in estimating requirements of most materials and fabricated parts.

Laboratories are required to show figures on anticipated requirements because such information is necessary to direct the flow of critical materials, the demand for which is far in excess of supply. Class I producers, those who put into process in any one quarter $5,000 worth of metals in the form listed on the Metals List, must file under the Production Requirements Plan. The plan is voluntary for other purposes.

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LABEL STATEMENTS?
Have you reviewed your Cod Liver Oil Labels in the light of the F. & D. A. regulations which became effective in May? We possibly can help you if you are in doubt.
Palatability, mildness of odor and taste, together with guaranteed and tested minimum potencies have made PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL practically the standard in the Trade. In spite of the present difficulties, we continue to supply quantity and quality.
DEVOLD'S VITAMIN A & D FEEDING OILS
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ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware
Save Metal Help Delivery
Return Drums to Atlas

Frozen Materials Ceiling Formulated

—Continued from page 5

maximum prices of products produced by the purchasers of idle or frozen inventories, he added.

Priorities Regulation No. 13 covers all materials, including every material which has, at any time, been made subject to a War Production Board Conservation or Limitation Order. Sales of idle or frozen inventories are facilitated in No. 13 by liberalization of many of the previous limitations. Hence, large quantities of materials which until now have lain idle can be made available for war use.

"Idle or frozen materials" are defined in the GMPR as "any commodity, accessory, part, assembly or product not in a form normally sold by the seller in the ordinary course of his business and sold or delivered pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 13. It does not include any raw or unprocessed agricultural commodity." Maximum Price Regulation No. 204 provides:

1. Wherever a specific dollar and cents maximum price exists which is applicable to the sale of idle or frozen materials by their present holder, the maximum price established by such regulation shall apply.

2. No maximum price is provided for sales to the original supplier of the material, or to another producer of the material on the grounds that the original supplier or other producer must resell at an established ceiling thus avoiding any danger of a higher cost to any subsequent user.

3. In the case of materials sold to any other authorized buyer, for which no specific maximum price in dollars and cents terms exists, and which are sold in the same form in which they were originally purchased, the seller shall ascertain the maximum price which the original supplier is permitted to charge for the same or similar material and apply that maximum price to his sales.

4. In cases where the original seller no longer exists, or no longer sells the material in question, the seller of idle or frozen materials is permitted to charge a price not in excess of the actual delivered cost to him.

5. Idle or frozen materials which have been fabricated, processed, or otherwise altered, or alloyed, assembled, mixed or otherwise combined so that they no longer are in the form in which originally purchased by the seller, are put in two classes for pricing purposes.

In the first class are materials which have been fabricated or combined into a form in which other producers will find them readily usable for further fabrication or assembly. In such cases the regulation permits the seller to receive a price equal to his cost of materials and labor, plus the percentage markup which he would have received had he been permitted to complete the fabrication or assembly into his normal product.

In the second class are materials which are not usable in their existing state in any currently permissible productive process. Since the fabrication or combination which has taken place possesses no economic value under present circumstances, these materials must be sold for scrap or salvage purposes.

In the case of materials which are not usable and for which a definite maximum price for sale as scrap has been established by a maximum price regulation, that maximum price shall apply. If there is no OPA ceiling price, and the material is sold to a scrap dealer, no maximum price is established by today's regulation. This is in line with the provisions of Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

However, if the materials are sold as scrap to industrial consumers and if there is no specific maximum price for their sale as scrap, waste, or salvage, Regulation No. 204 establishes a maximum price equal to 80 percent of the delivered cost of the material to the seller.

A provision is contained in the new regulation whereby OPA can grant exception from all price regulations for the sale of materials to a government agency under the terms of any government program for the purchase of surplus stocks.

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Malaria Medicines Probe Asked in Congress

—Continued from page 7

atabrine situation "in confidence," but had refused to accept the offer because he felt that such information should be made public.

The Alien Property Custodian is a 50-percent owner of the former German patents covering the process of making atabrine, and because of this ownership is responsible in seeing to it that sufficient atabrine is produced to meet the needs of the United Nations.

Action Will Be Pressed

Mr. Gearhart said that he planned to press for action on both the investigation resolution and his bill for establishment of a quinine development corporation. He viewed the latter proposal as extremely important since it is quite possible that the Japanese may employ the scorched-earth policy in Java before being driven from the island by the Allies, which would mean that there would be no quinine available from that source for two generations.

The corporation he proposes would operate much along the same lines as that being carried on now by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the guayule rubber plant. The corporation would open up expansive nurseries in suitable spots in South America where they would carry on experiments for raising the quinine content of the cinchona bark as did the Dutch when they carried a few cinchona seedlings to Java eighty-eight years ago.

It is urgently necessary, he declared, that the government forestall the threat of all the wild cinchona trees of South America being destroyed in the feverish rush to obtain new supply sources of quinine now that the bulk of the world's supply is in the hands of the Japanese.

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Coca-Cola Ad Head Gets Leave to Join C.I.A.A.

Price Gilbert, jr., vice-president and advertising manager for the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, has been granted a leave to join the staff of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington. Delony Sledge, a member of the advertising departmen, will be acting advertising manager.

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
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AVERTING SHORTAGES...

Atropine

● European production of ATROPINE dominated the United States market before the war. Although ATROPINE is a therapeutically important drug, only spasmodic attempts were made to manufacture it in this country.

S. B. Penick & Company has been concerned with the manufacture of ATROPINE for some five years. The manufacture of the alkaloid is not protected by patents or secret processes. Simple as the matter seemed, various "bugs" in production were encountered and proved difficult to eliminate.

This pioneer experimental work, undertaken when there seemed little, if any, prospect of competing successfully with Europe, together with long experience and skill in extracting plant alkaloids, has resulted in the production of sufficient ATROPINE by S. B. Penick & Company to meet more than adequately Army, Navy, and civilian needs.

At present there are ample stocks of ATROPINE available. Raw material in hand and standardization of manufacturing processes appear to guarantee sufficient supplies of this important medicinal for a long time to come.

Number 1 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

735 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Orders in Moderate Volume — Prices Mainly Stable —War Production Board Declares M-63 Import Order Ranks Recent Cargo Control List

Activity in the market for botanical drugs was still of the cribbed, cabined and confined variety. Orders, in point of volume and number, were like some potato crops—poor and few to the hill.

The market remained basically well stabilized as to prices, GMPR having checked advances and, actually, encouraged some reductions in prices as new crops become available. Note the recent reductions in prices for belladonna and henbane leaves, and also for arnica flowers.

During the period under review the War Production Board did the botanical drug trade a service by clearing up some of the fog that settled over the market when the board recently issued a list of some 500 articles, including thirty-six botanicals—which might be loaded in foreign ports when cargo space was available.

The WPB last week declared that articles on that list do not automatically acquire license status. The board's M-63 import order was not superceded by the 500-item amendment. On the contrary, M-63 is the ranking order and the 500-item list is supplemental. It is, in fact, a list of commodities the importation of which WPB desires to encourage and increase.

Balsams

Fir.—Strong. Not so active. Not so liberally stocked.

Peru.—Steady. Moderate activity. Very firm prices.

Barks

Black Haw.—No change from firm but not very active market.

Cinchona.—Every ounce available highly necessary to protection of American troops in malarial swamps of Near and Far East.

Cramp.—The N.F. article in moderate supply and strongly held to comparatively high levels.

Elm.—Winter needs believed covered by collectors. Firm, stable market.

Soap.—Chances for bark getting here from Chile improve. Plenty here now.

Square Deals

The square deals recently dealt consumers of botanical drugs dropped before them some "sweet" cards. The "cards" were belladonna, henbane, and digitalis leaves, plus arnica flowers, and the prices attached thereto make pleasant reading to consumers of those botanical drugs.

In the instances of belladonna, henbane and digitalis leaves, the cards in the deals that were square were shuffled last Spring when Winter-made cultivation plans for belladonna and henbane matured in a potential crop going into the ground. In digitalis, the plans for larger collection and correct drying were perfected in the areas where digitalis grows wild.

Nature smiled on the belladonna and henbane projects. When harvest time came, crops of a quality and size better and larger than had been expected began to move steadily to producers' warehouses. Nature was kind to digitalis, also, but the key-factor in the large collection was the perfect functioning of collection and drying arrangements.

The square deal in arnica flowers was one of pricing after importers succeeded in getting in supplies, although chances for success had not been encouraging and European sources were cut off.

Evidence that the deals were square to the buyers is found in price reactions once goods were in hand for sale—as shown in the following tabulation:—

	Per pound— Current	June 1, 1942
Arnica	$2.75	$4.00
Belladonna	2.10	3.45
Digitalis	.50	.50
Henbane	1.90	2.85

Although digitalis is no cheaper, the deal is still considered square since cost of collection and preparation is said to constitute most of the 50c. charged.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, medium, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, W. I., ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, dom., Hontaka type, 4c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, ¼c. per lb.
medium, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Belladonna leaves, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
afloat, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, all medium, 5c. per lb.
all thin, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calib., brown, fair, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Indian, white, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ½c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Sago, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.
Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $2 per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
276.2	276.9	308.1	277.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—No change in situation that comprises scarcity of stocks and strong prices.

Vanilla.—If there be two years' supply here now, as stated in the New York press last week, it must be in the hands of consumers. Importers' stocks have never been so small. Nor can they be increased from sources still open for trading in primary markets. Mexico is the backbone of supply. It takes several years to increase the crop of vanilla available to consumers.

Berries

Sloe.—Quiet. Moderate stocks. Needs growing less as consumer operations become cramped.

Sumac.—A rise in requirements may be forced by general shortage of tanning materials.

Flowers

Arnica.—Replenishment of practically exhausted stocks by moderate-sized importations accompanied a lowering of prices to $2.75 per pound.

Chamomile.—Report of overly large supplies believed exaggerated. The reserve is good, but stoppage of shipments from Argentina would show up easily inside of a year. Leading im-

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
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✓ IPECAC
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✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
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✓ PAPAIN
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✓ SAGE
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✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
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BOLDO LEAVES
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BUCHU LEAVES
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CELERY SEED
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
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DANDELION ROOT
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FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
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HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
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porters say regular importation highly desirable.

Mullein. — Seems to be enough around to meet current light request.

Safflower.—No quotations locally on goods of Egyptian origin.

Saffron.—Prices on Spanish flowers down to $34 per pound, lowest. Order in hand could be placed for less. Stocks overabundant.

Gums

Arabic. — Undertones have sturdy quality. Sellers tend toward reserve. Prices held. Demand moderate.

Benzoin.—Many spot lots taken up. Considerable buying recently. Did not originate with consumers.

Camphor.—Lower prices established on steady basis. Tablets on definitely short side. Domestic production of tablets not so ample as other forms. Consumption of technical large.

Mastic.—Inquiries noted. Few have anything to offer. Anything available usually surplus of some consumer.

Tragacanth.—Spot stocks believed to be substantial. Better be so. Every reasonable conclusion points to more than possible stoppage of exports from primary market.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—At $2.10 to $2.20 per pound, buyers have still lower market. The supply available should cover all actual consumer needs for next twelve months.

Digitalis.—Excellent stocks. Prices steady. Only reasonable profit in sales at 50c. per pound.

Henbane.—Stocks of new goods not huge but reach substantial size as crop comes in. Steady.

Marjoram.—Chilean rises swiftly to minimum of 51c. to 52c. per pound.

Rosemary.—Down to 20c. to 21c. per pound. Easy and dull.

Sage.—Spanish down to 32c. to 36c. per pound. Cyprus, 32c. to 34c. Other kinds unchanged.

Thyme.—Spanish reduced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound as competition gains momentum.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Powder in fair supply. Demand narrow and irregular.

Cassia Fistula.—Needs being met. Replacement difficult and discouraging.

Ergot.—Needs of nation believed well protected. Values show remarkable stability.

Kola Nuts.—The need for steady imports considered more or less urgent by WPB.

Quassia. — Stocks available protect needs well to future. Undertone very steady.

Roots

Arnica.—The price reduction was on arnica flowers—not on arnica root.

Belladonna.—Trade waiting for first quotations on new-crop root.

Dandelion. — Plenty of root available. Quality and physical appearance differs from normally imported merchandise.

Golden Seal.—Dullness tends to ease sellers' views. A buyers' market to a substantial extent.

Ipecac.—Strong at source. Offerings irregular. Transport difficult. Spot prices very firm.

Rhubarb.—Each week cuts warehouse stocks. Current volume moderate. No sign of old trade route from China opening for rhubarb transport.

Seeds

Celery,—Down goes the price of Indian seed. Spots, 43c. to 44c. per pound. Afloat, 39c. to 41c.

Dill.—Fair demand despite advance of pickling season.

Fennel.—Indian seed raised to 8½c. to 9c. per pound. Argentina steady.

Mustard. — Fair quality California brown seed lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Roumanian yellow at 6c. to 6½c. Slow market.

Poppy. — Turkish seed shaded to 41½cc. to 42c. per pound. White Indian seed cheaper at 10c. to 10½c.

Rape.—Domestic dwarf Essex seed, August-September delivery, cheaper at 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Sesame.—Natural Indian reduced to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

CRUDE DRUGS

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TRADE MARK

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—Culpeper

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Sunflower.—California large seed slightly higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound; medium, 6c. to 6½c.

Spices

Allspice.—No further rise. Steadier.

Cassia.—Saigon spice down to 90c. to 95c. per pound for all medium quality; all thin, down to 85c. to 90c. Other qualities unchanged but hard to get.

Clove.—Holding firm to strong at recent advance.

Nutmegs.—West Indian higher at 37c. to 38c. per pound.

Paprika.—Mexico offering substantial quantities to this market. Local stocks provide fair reserve, most varieties and qualities.

Peppers.—Prices hold and display stability. Domestic Hontaka type chillies jumped to 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 17 to August 21, inclusive, comprised 67 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.63	6.63	6.60 bid
September	6.40	6.35	6.37@ 6.45
December	6.57	6.55	6.57 bid

Pimento.—Advance stayed. Undertones reveal strength. Control of prices and stocks in Jamaica leaves many problems for local dealers and distributors.

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Spice Industry Advisory Committee Named by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The Division of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of a Spice Industry Advisory Committee. R. Barclay Scull, Chief, imported foods and desserts section of the Food Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:

Arthur G. Dunn, Arthur G. Dunn Company, New York; K. Schussler, Otto Gerdau Company, New York; J. B. Bond, Wixon Spice Company, Chicago; Emil Frank, Frank Tea and Spice Company, Cincinnati; L. W. Jones, McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore; Max Weyer, Van Loan & Co., New York; R. H. Cardwell, C. W. Antrims & Son, Richmond; Wm. G. Vollman, A. Shilling & Co., San Francisco; V. H. Fischer, Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, and William M. Shields, David G. Evans Coffee Company, St. Louis.

- - - —V- - - —

Boyer on Penna. Salt Board

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has elected Francis Boyer as a director to succeed Samuel D. Warriner. Mr. Boyer was formerly executive vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

OPA Issues Method For Setting Ceiling

—Continued from page 5

the outset the general regulation adopted as the primary pricing test the highest price for which a seller delivered a commodity or supplied a service in March. To avoid abnormal price differentials among ceiling prices to various classes of buyers, such as wholesalers or retailers, the regulation permitted a seller who in March inaugurated a general price rise and made deliveries at the increased price to at least one class of purchaser to apply the increase to other classes of purchasers by maintaining his customary price differentials between various classes of buyers.

The amendment liberalizes this provision to permit similar adjustment in these situations:—(1) Where a seller raised his prices before, as well as during, March, 1942; (2) where a seller can establish the fact that he customarily had price differentials for various classes of buyers but cannot readily determine the amount of the differential, and (3) where delivery was made after the price rise at a lower price under a previous contract.

As a safeguard against use of the provision where a price increase was used merely for bargaining purposes, the amendment requires that delivery or supply must have been made during March to at least one class of purchasers.

In providing a more direct method for the seller to determine ceiling prices to classes of purchasers with whom the seller did not deal during March, 1942, the amendment makes clear that the seller should first attempt to set his ceiling prices by applying his customary differentials between classes of buyers. But if a seller did not have a differential of a customary amount between a class of sellers with whom he dealt in March and one with whom he did not deal in that month, he must adopt the ceiling price and the differentials of his most closely competitive seller.

The amendment also rephrases the requirement to maintain customary allowances, discounts and price differentials to make clear that it supplements the principal pricing tests. As rewritten the provision states:—"No seller shall evade any of the provisions of this General Maximum Price Regulation by changing his customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials."

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American Agar & Chemical Company is erecting an addition to its factory in San Diego, Calif., at a cost of approximately $1,000.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

Company.	Period.	1942 Net income.	1942 Per share.	1941 Net income.	1941 Per share.
Abbott Laboratories	6 mos.	868,406	1.07	986,181	1.27
American Chicle Co.	3 mos.	$653,518	$1.51	$882,751	$2.03
American Chicle Co.	6 mos.	1,348,887	3.12	1,805,327	4.16
American Home Products Corp.	6 mos.	2,036,477	2.39	2,201,009	...
Anchor Hocking Glass	12 mos.	1,358,905	1.65	1,163,450	1.38
Barber Asphalt Corp.	6 mos.	*200,885	...	*26,145	...
Basic Refractories, Inc.	6 mos.	103,764	.30	178,714	.51
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	6 mos.	1,156,028	...	1,174,528	...
Bristol-Myers Co.	6 mos.	1,003,905	1.50	1,305,458	1.95
Celanese Corp. of America	6 mos.	3,357,820	1.57	3,149,921	1.66
Certain-teed Products	6 mos.	458,609	6.27	507,623	6.95
Climax Molybdenum Co.	6 mos.	5,494,530	2.18	.....	...
Commercial Solvents Corp.	6 mos.	1,143,911	.43	904,982	.34
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.	6 mos.	769,738	.62	1,171,324	.94
Continental Oil Co.	6 mos.	5,923,430	1.26	3,857,664	.82
Dow Chemical Co.	12 mos.	9,221,486	7.14	7,770,547	6.58
du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.	6 mos.	25,953,444	2.09	43,761,797	3.75
Eagle-Picher Lead Co.	6 mos.	923,170	1.01	960,991	1.05
General Printing Ink Corp.	6 mos.	213,007	.15	527,536	.58
Harbison-Walker Refractories	6 mos.	1,003,600	.68	1,300,000	.89
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	3 mos.	960,141	1.03	1,020,580	1.12
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	6 mos.	453,621	1.01	432,900	.95
Houston Oil Co. of Texas	6 mos.	677,158	1.89	681,231	1.90
Industrial Rayon Corp.	6 mos.	771,499	1.02	1,533,053	2.02
Koppers Co.	12 mos.	5,688,673	4.49	4,690,805	3.49
International Silver Co.	3 mos.	221,854	1.47	363,603	3.03
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	3 mos.	2,438,572	1.42	3,937,720	2.62
Lion Oil Refining Co.	6 mos.	563,362	1.29	440,337	1.01
Lunkenheimer Co.	6 mos.	244,780	1.14	479,484	2.31
Monsanto Chemical Co.	6 mos.	2,133,765	1.38	3,270,943	2.38
National Lead Co.	6 mos.	1,977,827	.31	3,289,000	.75
National Refining Co.	6 mos.	462,791	7.29	.....	...
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	6 mos.	5,585,453	2.49	5,383,600	2.40
Oliver United Filters, Inc.	6 mos.	101,309	.51	91,696	.46
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	12 mos.	5,078,183	...	4,483,740	...
Parke, Davis & Co.	12 mos.	7,439,959	1.52	8,002,474	1.63
Phillips Petroleum Co.	6 mos.	6,731,419	1.51	4,238,680	1.85
Procter & Gamble Co.	12 mos.	21,469,214	3.25	27,582,081	4.21
St. Joseph Lead Co.	6 mos.	2,142,208	1.09	2,518,957	1.29
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E.	6 mos.	774,211	...	1,038,153	...
Superior Oil Corp.	3 mos.	73,612	.05	68,347	.05
Tide Water Assoc. Oil	6 mos.	5,137,093	.61	6,247,247	.80
Union Oil Co. of Calif.	6 mos.	2,859,769	.61	3,175,895	.68
United Chemicals, Inc.	6 mos.	109,050	...	105,401	...
Victor Chemical Works	3 mos.	192,604	.26	314,964	.45
Westvaco Chlorine Prod. Corp.	6 mos.	501,661	1.05	632,529	1.41

* Deficit.

Obituaries

Mary Kelsey Biggers, wife of John D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, died of a heart attack August 16. She was fifty-four years of age.

John Byrider, former rubber manufacturer, Cleveland, died August 19.

Pro. Eugenio Centanni, credited with discovery of vitamin H, died August 20 in Bologna, Italy, dispatches from Italy report. His age was 79.

Henry P. Hastings, one of the developers of mustard gas used in World War I, died August 18. He was formerly chief chemist for the United States Rubber Company and a consultant for the Anaconda Wire Cable Company. He was fifty-one years old.

R. S. Orr, manager of the La-Crosse, Wis., sales division of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will retire October 1.

- - - —V- - - —

Buy War Bonds—By Giving 10 *Percent of Your Weekly Income*

Lawson, Inc., to Be Sold to Ferro Enamel

The Ferro Enamel Corporation directorate has made arrangements for the acquisition of the outstanding stock of W. B. Lawson, Inc., manufacturer's agent, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Lawson will continue as its director.

W. B. Lawson, Inc., was organized in March, 1940, to deal in industrial chemicals and non-ferrous metals. The firm acts as distributor for American Potash & Chemical Company's borax and boric acid; Duquesne Smelting Corporation's non-ferrous metals and zinc dust; Ferro Drier & Chemical Company's driers and metallic soaps; Stauffer Chemical Company's sulphur; Michigan Alkali Company; Philadelphia Quartz Company; Tennessee Corporation; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and others. Plans for expanding the distributorship to include other well-known products are in process.

Mr. Lawson, prior to the formation of W. B. Lawson, Inc., was vice-president and a director of the Harshaw Chemical Company. He was also former director of sales for International Nickel Company.

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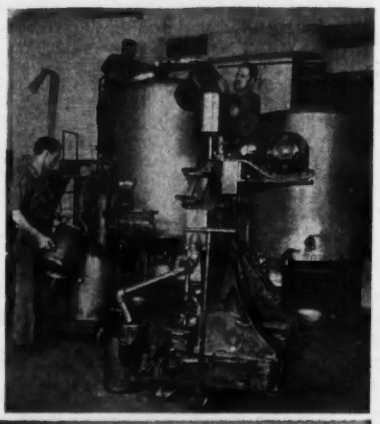
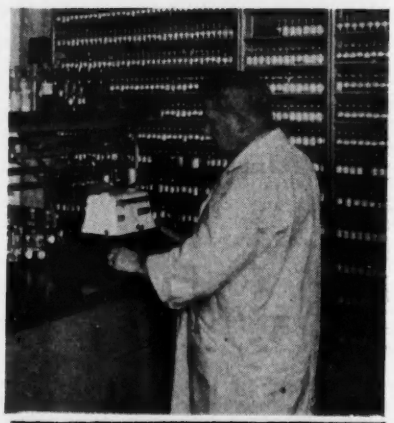
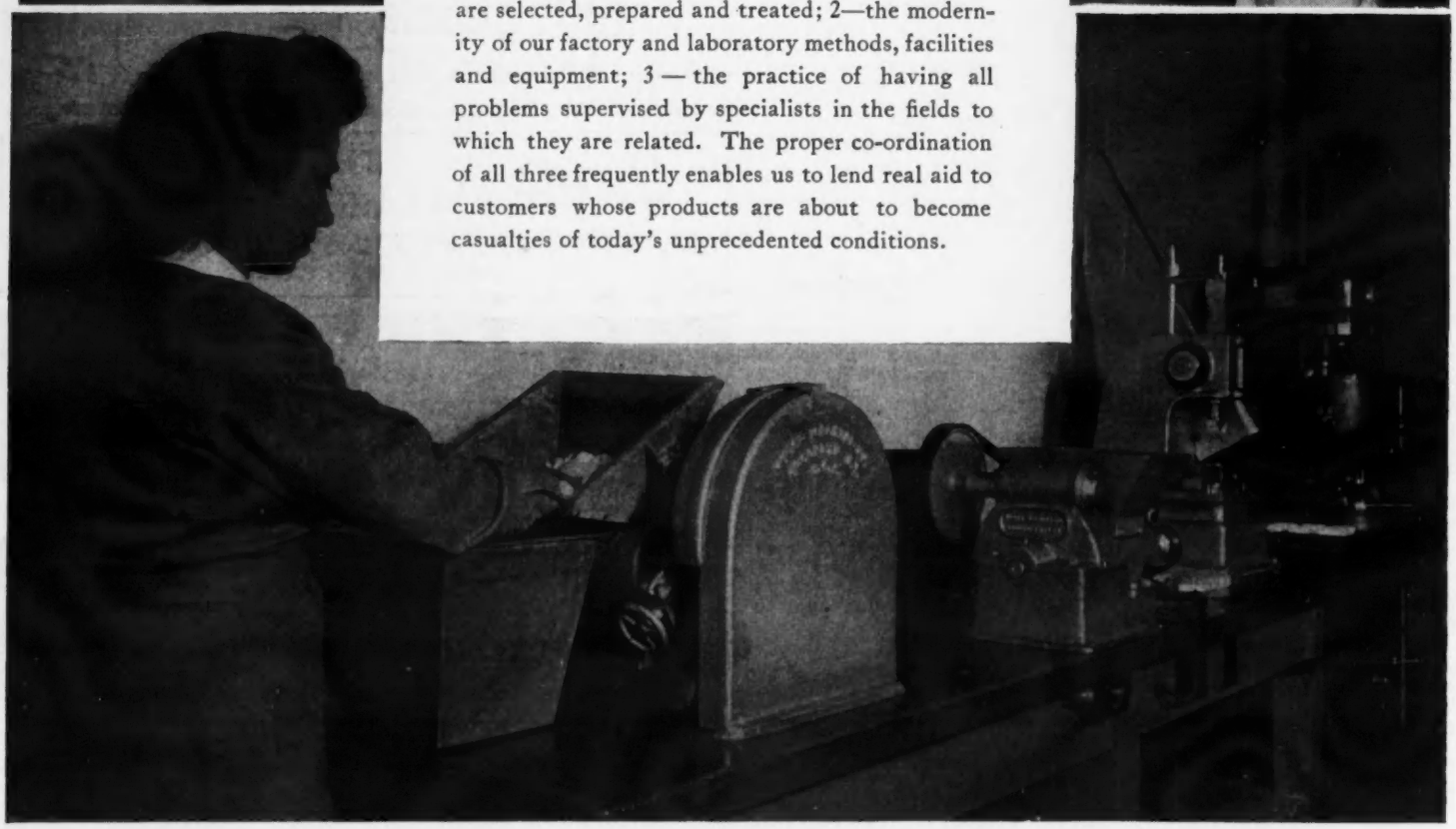


TODAY, every manufacturer and every supplier is faced with the major problem of reduced rations, not only of essential raw materials, but of replacement materials as well. All are in the same disturbing fix. There would be nothing new or novel, therefore, in our offer to help you make the best use of *available materials* were not the sincerity of that suggestion based upon a *combination* of advantages which our firm is fortunate to possess. Summed up, these advantages cover three aspects of our business: 1—the exacting care with which all of our materials are selected, prepared and treated; 2—the modernity of our factory and laboratory methods, facilities and equipment; 3 — the practice of having all problems supervised by specialists in the fields to which they are related. The proper co-ordination of all three frequently enables us to lend real aid to customers whose products are about to become casualties of today's unprecedented conditions.





Photos: Upper left—Centrifuging is only one of the precautions taken by us to insure absolute purity and cleanliness of product. Upper right—Each of our laboratories is under the direct supervision of a specialist with long practical experience in his particular field. Bottom—Modern laboratory equipment—in this case, all the essentials of a miniature soap plant—is available to facilitate the work of our staff technicians and chemists.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

OPA Relinquishment of Control Over Grower-Distiller Prices on Peppermint and Spearmint Finds Dealers' Prices Still Under GMPR—Relief Sought

Release of grower-distiller of peppermint and spearmint oils from price control under the General Maximum Price Regulation was naturally the feature of the essential oil market most discussed during the past week.

Essential oil dealers, being the normal distributors of the bulk of oils produced each year, found themselves in the position of having *their* selling prices controlled by OPA while the farmers from whom the dealers buy oil could ask any price they choose.

This meant that few dealers can charge more than $5.50 per pound for peppermint and $3.25 for spearmint. Continuation of this impossible cross relationship of dealer vs. farmer prices could mean the virtual end of dealer distribution unless the farmer-growers continue to sell dealers around $5. The consensus of local dealers was that the situation in peppermint oil was worse than ever as the result of the OPA release, or relinquishment of control over producers' prices. Relief of dealers is sought and OPA says it may issue a maximum price regulation in the next few months.

In the market as a whole, it was a week of strength in practically all prices save for moderate declines in some quotations on cedarleaf, coriander and erigeron oils. Substitute materials came in for major consideration by buyers, and transactions in such goods were on an active basis.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Steady to firm under conservative consuming demand.

Angelica. — Small, inconsequential stocks available at high prices.

Anise.—Moderate stocks in strong hands. Sellers greatly reserved. Many have none.

Avocado.—Demand and supply moderate on spot. Fair stocks in first hands.

Bay.—Business most of jobbing size. Prices very steady.

Birchtar.—Very small stocks now. Some chance for goods getting through from Russia eventually.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.
Coriander, 50c. per lb.
Erigeron, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.5	287.5	287.6	219.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cajeput.—Demand fair for small lots. Stocks conservative. No replacement.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Producers report steady call for fair-sized quantities at strongly held prices.

Cedarleaf.—Shaded to $1.45 to $1.60 per pound for USP and $1 to $1.35 for technical oil.

Cedarwood.—Values holding sturdily. Local demand moderate.

Citronella.—Moderate stores of Ceylon oil in strong hands. All holders realize danger of arrivals ending abruptly.

Clove.—Recent WPB memo says that original M-63 import order supersedes restrictions in amending list of 500 items to be granted cargo space. Latter list did not include cloves. M-63 order did. Market strong as ever.

Coriander.—Shaded to $28 to $35.50 per pound and hardly anything reported available in most quarters.

Cubeb.—Firm market. Not much current activity. Replacement of spot stocks impossible.

Dill.—Producers hold strong views. Active buying for immediate consumption tapering off. Volume good thus far.

Erigeron.—Slightly lower at $2.10 to $3.85 per pound as signs point toward possible gain in output.

Geranium.—Practically nominal spot market. Conditions in both primary markets suggest improbability of any further imports.

Ginger.—Raw material very strong. No African root offered spot. Jamaica root completely under government control in Jamaica. Oil firm to strong.

Juniper Tar.—Stocks poorly distributed. Main supplies in single quarter. Values very firm. Conservative spot demand.

Lemon.—Mexicans reported offering oil on this market. Main source of current supplies remains domestic oil of California. Available at steady prices.

Lemongrass.—Down to $2.75 per pound as domestic production comes on market.

Lime.—No change in firm to steady

Palestine Oils

A substantial essential oil industry in Palestine is threatened by the huge German pincers in the Near East. One jaw rests in the Russian Caucasus, the other in Egypt.

The German plan for Rommell's Nord Afrika Corps to capture Egypt, then to fight northeast by north through Palestine and Iraq to Baku, Russian city on the Caspian Sea, to make juncture with the German army now striving south toward the Russian port of Batum on the Black Sea, the juncture pinching off all Russian petroleum oil fields east of the Ural Mountains, would overrun the Palestine essential oil center.

The Palestine industry dates back to 1904, when thyme oil was made at Hartuv from wild thyme growing in the hills around Jerusalem and Ramleh.

The Jewish Colonization Union twenty-five years later built a factory at Benjamina to distill jasmin, violets and other aromatic plants grown by the Union.

Meanwhile, three factories had been established at Tel Aviv on the Mediterranean Sea, and also at Jaffa, where geranium was produced from plants cultivated at Petach-Tikvak, Reshonle-Zion, and Hedera.

Just as the German armies have overrun areas where the Soviet Union had created the essential oil industry of which Russia was very proud, so would the German capture of Egypt probably put in German hands the Palestine essential oil industry dating back more than forty years.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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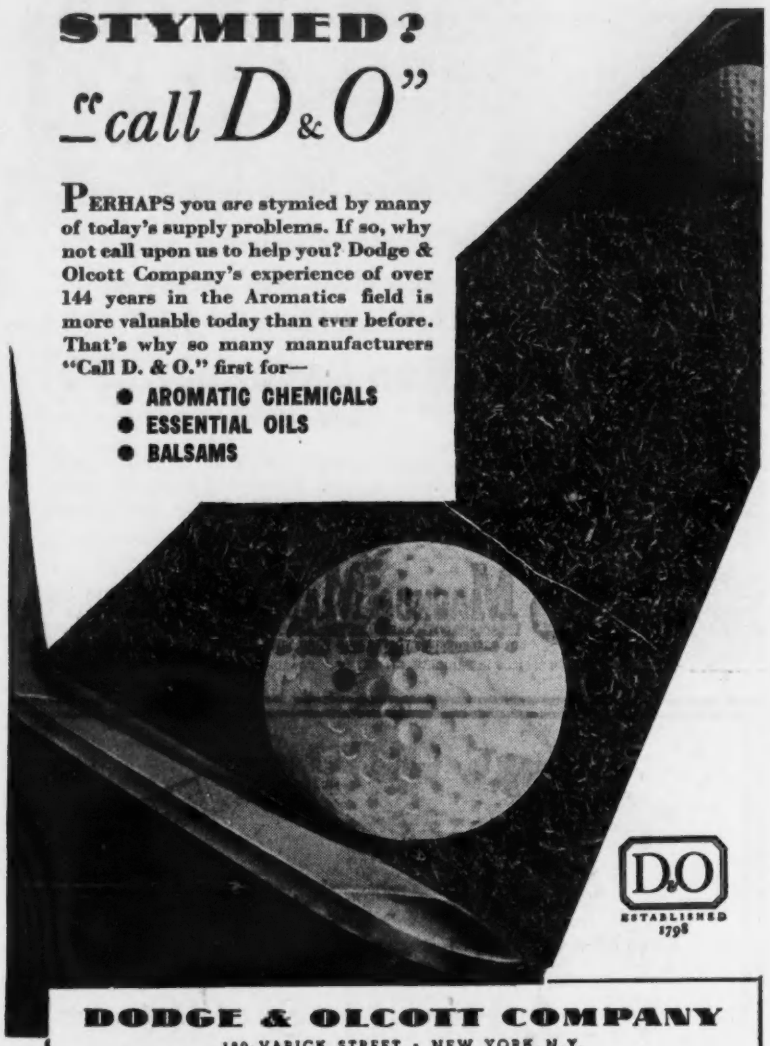

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position. Current call conservative. Stocks likewise.

Orange.—Domestic oil playing important part in competing with foreign oils. California and Florida production steadily finding market. Range in prices between domestic producers wide. Demand steady.

Peppermint. — OPA releases peppermint producers from price control under its General Maximum Price Regulation. Dealers here say that the GMPR restrictions remain in force so far as they are concerned. Dealer ceilings on spot are about $5.50 per pound. To remain as distributors, farmers would have to sell dealers at about $5. Producers withdrew offerings and prices following OPA action. Dealers look to relief by OPA action on dealer prices—eventually. At moment, situation is worse than ever, from dealer standpoint.

Spearmint. — OPA releases farmers making spearmint oil from price ceiling limits under General Maximum Price Regulation. Situation affecting dealers is unchanged. March highs still ceilings for local dealers.

Sweet Birch.—Very firm. Selling fairly well.

Thyme. — Firm. Some have fair stocks Spanish oil. Quiet demand.

Wormseed.—Very steady. Undertones firm.

Wormwood. — In firm hands. Not much current demand reaching dealers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellal. — In moderate supply with dealers. Firm undertones.

Coumarin.—Sturdy, well stabilized market. Producers indicate regular needs are being met.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Firm and stable with demand very fair.

Ethyl Benzoate. — Dealer stocks on short side. Firm undertones.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Good inquiry. Fair sales. Moderate supply.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Very firm. Under good request. Production moving promptly.

Eucalyptol. — Stocks moderate. Raw material stocks not readily replaced. Demand steady.

Eugenol. — Situation regarding raw material not quite so desperate as first supposed when items for available cargo space did not include clove spice. Original M-63 order governs.

Heliotropine. — Very firm. Many dealers report very conservative supplies. Strong undertones.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Rather quiet at moment. Firm in price. More competition of late.

Thymol. — Production from coal-tar base reported sufficient to meet demand reaching producers. Production from natural basic raw material subnormal. Prices very firm.

U.S. Revenue Returns Up Sharply in 1942

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, compared with the 1941 fiscal year as follows:—

	1942	1941
Coconut, etc., processed	$24,572,187.79	$23,185,966.03
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $4 per gallon	538,832,969.63	393,751,625.27
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $4 per gallon	35,765,107.45	34,889,895.90
Gasoline	369,587,150.81	343,021,269.39
Lubricating oils	46,432,267.73	38,220,844.40
Matches	6,929,995.79	95,140.82
Narcotcs, including special taxes	745,042.74	690,288.28
Oleomargarin, including special taxes	2,244,252.06	2,121,712.72
Toilet preparations	18,922,310.76	.....
Transportation of oil by pipeline	13,474,822.61	12,480,585.65
Total internal revenue	$13,047,868,517.72	$7,370,108,377.66

N.W.D.A. Golf Tourney Off

As a result of the golf questionnaire recently sent to all members of the National Wholesale Druggist Association, it has been decided there will be no golf tournament held this year in connection with the N.W.D.A. convention, in the Waldorf Astoria, this city, September 28-30.

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Petroleum Products

Growing Shortage of Petroleum and Products Reported Throughout Country As Efforts of Government Agencies to Move Them Overland in Sufficient Quantities Prove Futile

Herculean efforts on the part of OPC, ODT and other federal government agencies, striving to assure an adequate movement of crude petroleum from the oil fields to refining centers, as well as a sufficient conveyance of derivatives to consumers, have continued to fall far short of requirements not only on the Atlantic seaboard but also in the Middle West, Southwest, Far West and Pacific Coast. Seemingly, there are not enough overland and inland waterway transportation facilities to make up for the loss of tankships and other ocean carriers even in supplying Eastern needs and the diversion of thousands of tankcar and tankbarges from their hitherto customary routes together with the utilization of heretofore otherwise employed pipelines, in an endeavor to relieve the shortage on the East Coast, is holding up long overdue deliveries of crude oil, kerosene, gasoline and lighter hydrocarbons in other regions to the extent that stocks in the principal centers throughout the country are running low, without hope of sufficient replenishment for some time to come. The resultant shortages are stiffening the markets for petroleum products virtually everywhere and would cause sharp markups in prices of virtually all these products, where it not for OPA's insistence upon strict adherance to the price ceilings that it has established for the entire petroleum industry.

Instead of showing a greatly needed amplification, the production of crude petroleum for the entire country has fallen off within the past week, showing a daily average output of only 3,893,450 barrels, a decrease of 77,000 barrels from the 3,970,450 barrels turned out in the previous week and 145,050 barrels below OPC's recommendation for August of 4,038,500 barrels, daily. Likewise, stocks of gasoline throughout the United States, instead of mounting, as expected, have declined in the past week from 81,277,000 to 80,708,000 barrels. A year ago these supplies amounted to 82,312,000 barrels. And, although there has been a buildup in stocks of gas oil and light fuel oil from 39,024,000 to 40,041,000 barrels, there has been a more than offsetting drop in heavy fuel oil stocks from 78,575,000 to 77,422,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Movement of the toluol hydrocarbons with a distillation point lower than 330 degrees, Fahrenheit, is already restricted by WPB priorities regulation designated as General Preference Order No. 150 and may be all but halted by still stricter allocation control on or about October 1. Substitutes for these naphthas are being bought in fair amounts and there is a brisk demand for those with melting points above 330 degrees. All prices are being well maintained.

Fuel Oil Substitute

With approximately 20 percent of all the families along the Atlantic seabord dependent upon petroleum products for heating and seriously threatened with parsimonious rationing of fuel oil this coming winter, intense interest is being manifested by those affected by this impending shortage in the recent creation of a makeshift in the form of a composite liquid fuel whose added ingredient is readily obtainable and cheaper than fuel oil.

This substitute fuel for oil-burning furnaces and stoves is a mixture of the oil with pulverized coal, the latter being available in virtually unlimited quantities in the waste deposits of pulverized anthracite in the Western Pennsylvania hard coal mining districts. The resultant stabilizing compound consists of an equal mixture by weight of heavy fuel oil and finely pulverized coal. When used intermittently with straight heavy fuel oil, it has proved much more efficient. It contains about 16 percent more thermal or heat units per gallon than are present in heavy fuel oil.

Hence, a mixture of 146 gallons of heavy oil and 1,166 pounds of pulverized coal will deliver at the point of combustion the same number of heat units as are contained in 250 gallons of oil alone, and will save more than 40 percent of heavy fuel oil while costing less per million heat units.

Price Changes

Advanced

Natural gasoline (casinghead), 26-70 octane, in Group 3 area, in tanks, ½c. per gallon.

Reduced

None.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In brisk demand. Supplies further reduced. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent. — Keen request noted. Stocks being steadily lowered. Prices strongly held at ceiling levels.

Mineral Spirit.—In good call. Supply situation tightening. Market strong.

Rubber Solvent. — Offerings light and buying interest extensive. Tone very firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Extensive purchasing movement under way. Stocks being rapidly diminished. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade takings reaching sizable proportions, although war industries are still absorbing large quantities. Supply greatly diminished. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—August 21

Aromatic Naphthas.—Call brisk, market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Inquiry holding up well, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Offerings limited, no price change.

Mineral Spirits.—Supplies small, quotations stiff.

Rubber Solvent. — Demand active, prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Available material limited, market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Business brisk, no quotable price change.

New Orleans—August 21

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Demand far outrunning supply. Aggregate purchases reaching sizable total. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Demand steadily expanding. Supplies tight. Tone strong.

San Francisco—August 21

Aromatic Naphthas.—A fair demand exists.

Lacquer Diluent.—The situation is fairly bouyant.

Rubber Solvent.—In a routine stage; demand is tempered by the rather light operations in rubber manufacture.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying interest in stoddard excellent; hot weather increasing the needs of dry cleaning industry.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Purchasing is along fairly active lines.

Tulsa—August 21

Sizable buying orders being placed in solvents and diluents. Supply inadequate to cover all requirements of war industries and normal users. Prices firmly held.

Lacquer Diluent. — Heavy demand noted. Offerings light. Price structure strong.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Buying interest keen. Offerings limited. Prices strongly maintained.

Heptanes.—Brisk demand for both laboratory and industrial grades. Stocks greatly reduced. Tone very firm.

Hexanes.—In active request. Supplies tightening. Market firm.

Octanes.—Extensive orders being placed. Stocks light. Tone strong.

Pentanes.—Buying operations still expanding and supplies being reduced commensurately. Prices well maintained.

Protane.—In keen request. Stocks light. Tone still strengthening.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—August 21

Butane.—Supplies still low, prices strong.

Heptanes. — Various grades active, prices firm.

Hexanes.—Good call, market stiff.

Octanes. — Interest good, no price change.

Pentanes.—Buying operations active, prices hold.

Propane.—Demand extensive, market steady.

San Francisco—August 21

Supply limited. Featuring the market picture is the intensity of need compared with the meager character of the available supply.

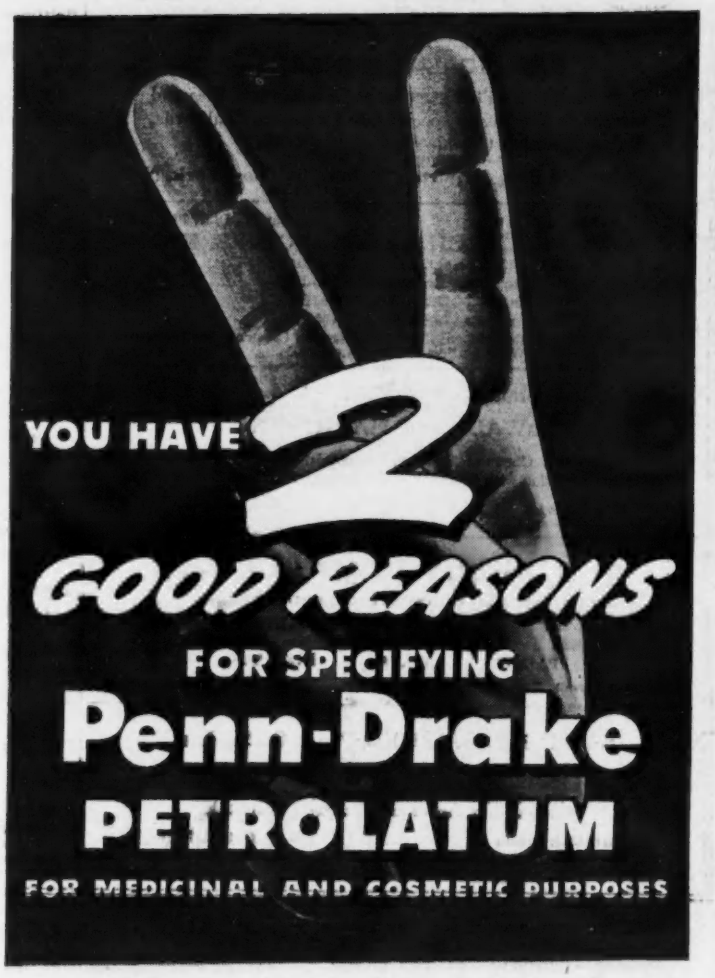
Butane.—Very good demand.

Propane.—Buying interest high. Production insufficient.

Tulsa—August 21

Butane.—With stocks being steadily reduced under extensive buying move-

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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ment, the local market for the lighter hydrocarbons is becoming stronger daily.

Propane.—Extensive buying interest shown. Supplies being steadily lowered. Prices strongly maintained.

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Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Brisk demand for crude scale noted with stocks being rapidly diminished. Prices firmly held. Chlorinated paraffin, most of whose supply is needed by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, has been placed under complete allocation control by WPB. Consumers must file applications for priorities by the tenth of the month preceding the month in which they seek delivery. Producers must schedule their deliveries monthly by the fifteenth of each month.

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Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—August 21

Paraffin. — Movement brisk, prices strong.

Petrolatums.—Demand good, market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Consistent interest, with good call and steady quotations.

Los Angeles—August 21

No feature here with situation unchanged. It remains a case of not enough production to fill the need, although manufacturing facilities are better and an improvement has been made in the supply.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Buying interest reaching larger proportions daily but supplies proving wholly inadequate for requirements. Prices strongly maintained in all centers. Natural gasoline (casinghead), 26-70 octane, has been marked up in the Group 3 area by ⅛c. to 3⅝c. per gallon, f.o.b. that region.

Kerosene.—Stocks being further reduced under extensive purchasing movement. Prices firmly held at ceilings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—August 21

Gasoline.—Good call, strong prices.

Kerosene.—Material extremely scarce, prices firm.

Lubricating Oils.—Active interest, market steady.

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Salt Creek Pipeline Order To Be Argued Sept. 3

An oral hearing has been scheduled by the Department of the Interior in the matter of its jurisdiction in the order issued April 16 to the Consolidated Oil Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and various related concerns, to show cause why discriminations should not be eliminated from charges for transporting crude petroleum from the Salt Creek area. This hearing will be held September 3 at 10:00 a.m., in room 5160, Interior building, Washington.

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Petroleum Industry Assured of Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Preference Rating Order P-98, under which the petroleum industry obtains all the steel and other materials needed in its operations, has been reissued without change and will remain in effect until September 15. The continuance of this priority status for the oil trade has been decided upon by WPB upon recommendation of OPC.

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Buy War Bonds

Fertilizer Materials

Extent of Chemical Nitrogen Restrictions Seen in Authorized Fertilizer Mixtures as Well as in Direct Application Regulations —Ammonia Sulphate's New Prices Explained

Simultaneously with the issuance by OPA of the long-awaited and exactly-predicted new price schedule for sulphate of ammonia, the fertilizer industry has been apprised of the approval and release by WPB of the list of authorized fertilizer mixtures, popularly described as "grades," for the twenty-six distinctly agricultural states, setting forth the percentages of nitrogen, phosphate and potash contained in these compounds, as recommended at recent regional conferences of fertilizer interests with agronomists and other representatives of the Agricultural Chemicals Unit of the Department of Agriculture. As expected, this authorized list of complete fertilizers has shown a notable reduction in the ratios of nitrates to other ingredients in these permissible mixtures and, in many instances, has revealed their entire elimination, while also prescribing strict limitations on the use to which most of the compounds containing nitrogen products may be put.

As foretold in the August 17 issue of the REPORTER, OPA's 1942-1943 price regulation for ammonia sulphate, issued at the outset of last week, effective August 22, has completely eliminated "spot sales," hitherto constituting 20 percent of the transactions, and prescribed a price of $28.20 per ton for this allocated ammoniate at inland cokeovens and $29.20 per ton at twenty-one specified Atlantic coast ports. Shipments to the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii have been exempted from this regulation.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—News of the loss of two sizable cargoes of castor beans en route from Brazil to the United States, incident to the sinking of five Brazilian ships by enemy submarines, has tended to emphasize the significance of the recent imports control ruling, virtually shutting off all future shipments from all South America. Domestic stocks are wholly inadequate and the market here is becoming stronger daily.

Cottonseed Hull. — Active demand is noted for hull ash from Texas at the ceiling price. Cottonseed meal continues in fair request, but is generally offered at a further concession of 50 cents around $35 per ton, albeit some interests are still asking $35.50.

Complete Fertilizers

The fertilizer mixtures or "grades," which have just been authorized by WPB, are designated in each instance by three sets of figures, indicative of the respective percentages of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and potash contained in each of them. Thus in the highly agricultural state of Iowa, wherein twelve "grades" are now authorized, these designations run from 10-6-4 (10 percent nitrogen, 6 percent phosphoric acid and 4 percent potash) to 0-12-12 (no nitrogen content but 12 percent each of phosphoric acid and potash).

In New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the use of the mixtures designated as 6-3-6 and 5-3-5 is limited to soil devoted to tobacco plant growing. In Maryland, the mixture 6-6-8 and, in Virginia, 3-8-5 and 4-9-3, can be used only for fertilizing tobacco plant beds, while in Virginia, alone, 4-8-4 may be used for general crops in its Southern coastal plain area. In Tennessee, 5-10-5 can be used for vegetables only; in Georgia, 4-2-10 is permissible for the growing of shade tobacco, and in Alabama, 4-12-4 is allowed for flower gardens only. One of the mixtures permitted in Florida, designated as 0-16-0—devoid of both nitrogen and potash—contains a small percentage of manganese in the form of sulphate of manganese as well as 16 percent of phosphoric acid.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent protein, Southeast mills, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.7	70.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Dried Blood.—In brisk demand by feed manufacturers, but held at levels above those that the fertilizer trade feels warranted in paying. Supply situation becoming tighter. Prices for all grades continue at ceiling levels both in Chicago and New York.

Nitrate of Soda. — Movement of both Chilean and domestic material to fertilizer trade held down to small proportions by allocations. Prices remain unaltered for the remainder of August and are not expected to be any different for September, although both domestic and Chilean producers still assert that their quotations are subject to change without notice. Specific permission to obtain chemical nitrogen products has been granted by WPB to interests engaged in constructing aviation fields, who need this fertilizing agent for the development of lawns.

Peanut Meal.—In keen demand, with stocks greatly reduced. Prices unchanged.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — As predicted by the REPORTER, the new season price schedule announced by OPA at the outset of this week, to become effective August 22, has completely eliminated "spot sales," which hitherto have constituted 20 percent of the total transactions, while most purchases were made on contracts covering ten to twelve months. The new schedule has given the buyer the alternate of acquiring the material at the lower of two maximum base prices:—

(1) $28.20 per ton at inland ovens, plus transportation charges to his destination from the oven nearest his plant, or (2) $29.20 per ton at any one of twenty-one specified ports on the Atlantic seaboard, plus transportation charges to the buyer's destination from the port nearest his.

These are the only prices which may be charged by producers, importers and "primary jobbers," the last-mentioned being those dealers who purchase the product from producers for resale to others than consumers. Heretofore, the ceiling prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation were $28 per ton at inland ovens, $29 per ton at the specified ports and $30 on "spot sales."

The inland ovens specified in OPA's regulation are at Alabama City, Fairfield, North Birmingham, Tarrant, Thomas and Woodward, Alabama; Pueblo, Colorado; Chicago, South Chicago, Joliet, Rockford and Waukegan, Illinois; Gary, Indiana Harbor and Indianapolis, Indiana; Detroit and Flint, Michigan; Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Buffalo, Lackawanna and Troy, New York State; Canton, Cleveland, Hamilton, Lorain, Massillon, Toledo, Warren and Youngstown, Ohio; Aliquippa, Bethlehem, Clairton, Erie, Johnstown, Midland, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Steelton and Swedeland, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Fairmont, Follansbee and Weirton, West Virginia. The Atlantic ports designated in the order are at Searsport, Maine; Boston and Everett, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, Brooklyn and Hunts Point, New York State; Kearney, Carteret and Camden, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk, Virginia; Wilmington, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Jacksonville, Tampa, Panama City and Pensacola, Florida; and Mobile, Alabama. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended August 15 indicate production of 38,375,040 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from that source.

—*Continued on page* 65

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
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•
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

FOR ALL 'ROUND PROTECTION
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Fulton
WATERPROOF PAPER-LINED
Bags

— the answer to your problems wherever moisture with resulting lumping or caking is a factor in transit or storage. Fulton Waterproof Bags with the special Diastretch lining are stepping up efficiency and effecting real savings for large users all over the country. Save money—replace more expensive containers with Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags for shipping, storing chemicals, pigments and any products that require sift-proof and moisture-proof containers. Write, wire or 'phone your order today. *Quick shipments from Atlanta, Georgia and St. Louis, Missouri.*

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Manufacturers since 1870
Atlanta St. Louis New York New Orleans
Minneapolis Dallas Kansas City, Mo.

ESTIMATE YOUR NEEDS . . ORDER TODAY

FMC

A GOOD SOURCE OF SUPPLY!

What gratifying praise for the First Machinery Corp., especially when it comes from a visiting Consulting Engineer, who, having been commissioned by his clients to equip a plant, finds the FMC stock and "AVAILABLE" records his richest and readiest source.

Thruout the year many Industrial Engineers take advantage of our facilities, using a special office, fully equipped with telephone, dictating machine, secretary, etc., to make their search for good equipment as easy as possible. In all modesty may we say that most of their needs can be filled right here at "INDUSTRIES' SERVICE STATION"—FMC.

AVAILABLE NOW

1 Buffalo Cast Steel Autoclave Glass Lined; 75 gal. capacity; Jacketed; good for 500 lbs. internal pressure.

Steel Storage Tanks, 20 from 250 gal. to 2000 gal.; 38 from 2000 gal. to 20,000 gal.

Steel Pressure Tanks, 7 from 100 gal. to 4000 gal.

2 Steel, Jacketed Cookers, 5' x 10'.

3 Rotary Kilns, 7'6"x60' long; ½" steel plate

2 Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers 5'x30'

1 Dryer 7'x7'x6'; electrically heated

1 Alcohol Recovery Still: Pot, 7'x10'; Column 60"x36", w. conds.

1 Devine Cast Iron Vacuum Still: 100-gal. capacity

2 Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pans with condensers; 3' and 5'

1 Struthers-Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 585 sq. ft. each effect

3 Copper Tubular Condensers, 114-1" tubes; 120 sq. ft.

2 W. & P. Jacketed Vacuum Mixers, size 16-VII BB; 150 gal.

1 W. & P. Unjacketed Mixer, size 17xBB; 200 gal.

1 J. H. Day Heavy Duty Mogul Mixer, 100 gal.

1 Devine Laboratory Drum Dryer; 2'x2'

1 75-Gal. Jacketed Steel Autoclave

6 Buhrstone Lined 6'x6' Pebble Mills (other sizes available)

2 Micro Pulverizers; one No. 3 and one Bantam

2 Boilers, 250 H.P. certified for 150 lbs.

1 Sperry 42"x42" 57 Plate Filter Press

3 Shriver Filter Press Skeletons; 2-30" and 1-42"

1 J. H. Day Rotex Sifter 20"x48"

2 Tyler Hummer Screens 3'x5' with generators

1 Williams heavy duty Hammer Mill 36"x18"

2 Stainless Steel 2,000-gal. Truck Type Tanks

3 Hor. Steel Tanks; 10,000 gal. to 20,000 gal.

1 Set of Cooling Rolls; 30"x72"; capacity 5,000 lbs.

1 Stokes Heavy Duty Single Punch 2" Tablet Press

4 Standard and Ferguson Aut. Carton Gluers and Sealers

1 Horix 14 Spout Automatic Rotary Filler

2 42"x72" Retorts; 35 Retort Baskets

12 Copper St. Jacketed 50-gal. Kettles; high pressure; others up to 500 gal.

2 Aluminum 150-gal. and 300-gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles

1 2,000-gal. Glass-Lined Jacketed and Agitated Tank

10 Glass-Lined Jacketed Tanks from 125 gal. to 300 gal.

4 Single Shell Glass-Lined Tanks from 50 gal. to 1,000 gal.

SPECIAL: 1 Lot of Vacuum and Steam Pressure Gauges; 24" dials; No Priorities Required.

SEND FOR DETAILS!

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

FMC

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NEW YORK CITY

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

SALES AGENCY wanted for New York territory by experienced representative. BOX 918, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

Quadruple 4-gal. jar mill explosion proof motor; two 200-gal. closed copper tanks; No. 00 Raymond mill; 4 x 30 Louisville dryer; vacuum pumps, rado-jet with condensors; American, 10 x 12 x 12; Wheeler, 8 x 6; Beach Russ No. 2 compound; No. 3 single stage. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

IN STOCK—Stokes "D" rotary tablet machine; 36-in. copper coating pans; Stokes No. 20 mass mixer; Stokes No. 21 granulating mixer; Day sifters and mixers, sizes "D," "D" and "E"; Stokes No. 79D automatic tube filler and closer; Stokes 2C piston type tube and jar filler; Colton No. 2 tube filler and closer; Karl Kiefer 12 stem rotary vacuum filler; Alsop 8 stem straight line vacuum filler; 300 gallon jacketed autoclaves; portable agitators; pony mixers; syphon fillers. What have you for sale? Machinery & Equipment Corporation, 50 E. 4th street, New York City.

Equipment Wanted

CENTRIFUGES—State make, hourly capacity, type bowl, price and where can be inspected. Write BOX 923, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

SALT LAKE SODIUM PRODUCTS COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah

1—Badger Vertical, copper tube, Triple Effect Evaporator, 5' bodies, having 2,200 sq. ft. per effect, interconnecting piping, condenser, pumps, etc.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Steel Tube Evaporator, single effect, having 3,300 sq. ft. heating surface.
1—Battery of 2—250 HP B. & W. Boilers.
1—Steel Jacketed Mixing Tank, 7'x10'.
2—Four Pass Heaters, 24"x12'.
4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.
2—American Tool 40" Centrifugals, bronze baskets.
2—Kimball Krough Centrifugal Pumps, 2".
10—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 3".
9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.
28—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60", 220-240 volt.
8—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.
2—Akins Classifiers, 60" spirals.
2—Elmes Classifiers, rake type.
1—Rotary Dryer, 4'x25'.
2—Stephens-Adamson Redler Conveyors.
1—Hamilton Engine Generator Set, 360 KW, 3/60/480 volt.
Miscellaneous: Machine shop, tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR
IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED!

SELECTED SPECIALS

2—36"x36" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses.
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Vacuum Crystallizers, 7' diameter.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".
3—Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½" dies.
13—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x20".
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8'.
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".
13—Storage Tanks, to 46,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 60 Screen Mill.
1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer, motor driven.
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.
1—Day Cincinnatus 112 gal. Mixer, heavy duty, motor driven.
4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple decks.
1—Atmos. Dbl. Drum Dryer, 3'x8'.
14—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 1,000 gals.
6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".
22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
26—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals., agitated and non-agitated.
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum, and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.
1—Rotary Dryer, 7'x60', ½" shell.
3—Roller Mills, Lab., 9"x24", 12"x32".
6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40, 80 gals.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".
2—Steel Mixing Tanks, 7,000 gal. each.
2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.
7—Dryer Trucks.

SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULARS COVERING NINE LIQUIDATIONS!

BRILL Equipment Corp.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 890, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECTROPHOTOMETER—State type, price and where can be inspected. Write BOX 922, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Gardner Holdt viscosity set, also Heliger color comparator and other laboratory equipment and glassware. BOX 924, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

RAILROAD SIDING—19,000 sq. ft., one floor, concrete fireproof sprinklered building, live steam available 24 hours per day, power lines, water, etc. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Laboratory Wanted

MANUFACTURER of vitamin concentrates wants small laboratory equipped for vacuum distillations and preparing sterile solutions. Any location in United States considerd. BOX 920, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

OXALIC ACID, 30,000 pounds; acetic anhydride, 2,500 pounds; alum potash, wet, 125,000 pounds; aluminum chloride, 19,900 pounds; dichloroaniline, 8,700 pounds; diethyl sulfate, 9,317 pounds; dinitraniline, 2,000 pounds; dinitrochlorbenzene, 8,000 pounds; magnesium sulfate, 99,800 pounds; methanol, 33,000 pounds; monochlorbenzene, 1,800 pounds; naphthalene, flake, 100,000 pounds; nitrodichlorbenzene, 8,000 pounds; ortho anisidine, 3,000 pounds; ortho chlor aniline, 1,700 pounds; potassium permanganate, 4,000 pounds; sodium bichromate, 12,000 pounds; sodium hydrosulfite, 5,000 pounds; sodium nitrate, 125,000 pounds; sodium nitrite, 116,000 pounds; tetrachlorethane, 5,200 pounds; zinc chloride, 70,000 pounds; zinc dust, 30,000 pounds. BOX 915, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page* 65

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
1—PREMIER 6 in. paste Colloid Mill
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—ROSS twin 150 gallon lead mixers
25—New Portable Tanks on wheels
1—4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. PEBBLE MILLS
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS

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IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUIDATING

1—Paterson 7 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in.—Silex
2—Paterson 4 ft. x 5 ft.—Silex
1—Abbe 4 ft. x 6 ft.—Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48 in. and 60 in. Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—8000 gals. Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1000 gals. Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 gals.
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps — Boilers — Generators — Plant Equipment

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York City
WOrth 2-4583

★ **Secret Weapon?** ★
It's no secret you can get SPEED with SAVINGS from

CONSOLIDATED
GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

PARTIAL LISTINGS

1—Proctor & Schwartz 24-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 4166 sq. ft. tray service. Can be split into 2—12 truck Units.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1—5x30 ft.; 1—5x25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers; other sizes.
1—W. & P. Mixer, size 12, 500 gal. jacketed, type VIM, Class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, Class BB; other sizes.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

Send for copy of 25th Anniversary Consolidated News

ANOTHER "CONSOLIDATED"
LIQUIDATION
Machinery and Equipment of Large Manufacturer of Pharmaceuticals, Food and Chemicals
(name withheld by request) **located at Buffalo, N.Y.**

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—Pneumatic Scale 2-stage STRAIGHT LINE FILLER AND WEIGHER, and Pneumatic Scale CAPPING MACHINE, complete with conveyors and motor.
1—Gedge Gray 400-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXER AND SIFTER.
1—Karl Kiefer rotary gear-type portable VISCO FILLING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary 72-spout BOTTLE WASHER, m.d.
1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE; 1—20-gal.
1—150 gal. glass lined JACKETED TANK, with agitator.
1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24" dia. x 18" straight side, 12" cone.
1—80 gal. COPPER STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, with Agitator.
2—80 gal. VULCAN COPPER MIXING TANKS, on trucks, with agitators.
5—15 gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS with stands.
2—200-gal. VULCAN COPPER TANKS, on trucks; 4—125-gal. on trucks.
68 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES
2—Noye 6 roll SPICE GRINDING MILLS.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLING MACHINE, with 20' conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row
New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 64*

Materials Offered

CACODILIC ACID, sodium cacodilate, and guaiacol cacodilate, U.S.P. XI quality guaranteed. We offer reduced prices on substantial orders. Indicate quantities required. Biosynth Laboratories, S. De R. L., Calzada San Antonio Abad 138, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

PAINTERS CAPS, papernanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. 4th street, Minneapolis, Minn.

OFFERED—500 pounds Exchange Brand cold press California orange oil at $3.00 per pound, delivery direct from authorized jobbers stock, New York or Chicago. The Julep Company, 353 West Grand avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Plant Offered

WILL COMBINE or sell an old established commercial turpentine and cleaning fluid manufacturing business. Located New York metropolitan district. Communicate with J. Hayden Twiss, 205 East 42nd street, New York. Telephone MUrray Hill 4-3131.

Positions Vacant

MALE CHEMIST wanted with several years experience in development of alkyd resins for position in product development laboratory. Must have wife and one or more children. Jones-Dabney Co., Louisville, Ky.

SALESMEN who are now covering hardware paint and lumber jobbers and dealers, to sell national product as side line. Write qualifications. BOX 907, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MALE CHEMIST wanted with several years' experience in formulation of industrial enamels for position in product development laboratory at Louisville, Ky., or Malden, Mass. Must have wife and one or more children. Jones-Dabney Co., Louisville, Ky.

CHEMIST—Long established printing ink manufacturer eastern seaboard, requires assistant chief chemist, preferably with knowledge of protective coatings, lacquers and resins. State age, experience and draft status. Replies strictly confidential. BOX 921, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, 50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5′ dia. x 14′, insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,989 gallons.

Evaporator, copper, 4′ dia. x 9′, used three months, like new.

Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9′ dia. x 5′ deep, with heavy duty agitator, new.

Sweetland Filter No. 7, with 41 leaves, 25″ dia.

A complete shop for Fabricating at your service

H. LOEB & SON

4603 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE

2 De Laval High Speed Oil Separators. Large Size in good condition WITH MOTORS.

Box 916, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DRUG EXECUTIVE

WANTED: Pharmaceutical Department sales head by a large drug house in New York. Applications are requested ONLY from those with executive sales record in the manufacturing and wholesale pharmaceutical line. Pharmacist background with correspondence experience desired. Excellent opportunity.

State full details of past employment, salary, age, religion, education, draft status. Box 917, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH chemist, B.S. 10 years' experience, now successfully employed in charge of development laboratory. Desires new connection with pharmaceutical or similar industry with good future. American, 34 years, married, 3A draft rating. Present salary $3,600. BOX 909, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GRADUATE CHEMIST—12 years experience—paint, varnish, pigments, laboratory, plant, also 4 years' technical sales work on oils, resins; will go anywhere. BOX 919, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Ammonia Sulph Ceiling Eliminates Spot Sales

—*Continued from page 5*

frozen by the general maximum price regulation.

The primary purpose of the regulation, the Administrator stated, is to establish a uniform ceiling price for all producers, importers and primary jobbers—the latter being defined as a person who purchases the product from a producer for resale to others than consumers.

Since distributional problems are entirely different in the far west than in the eastern section of the country, where the great proportion of the chemical is consumed, shipments to the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii are exempted from the regulation.

The ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation were $28.00 per ton at inland ovens and $29.00 per ton at ports, with a dollar extra added for so-called spot sales. It has been customary in the industry to sell under long term contracts, with a relatively small proportion sold under contracts of less than ten months, these latter sales being termed "spot sales."

Producers originally charged a lower price for shipments under long term contracts, ranging from ten to twelve months, as such contracts relieved the storage problem of producers. However, because of recent abnormal demand, many purchasers have been willing to pay the higher price for spot shipments. In order to discourage producers from taking advantage of this situation, the regulation eliminates the customary differential for spot sales.

However, the basic price pattern established under the General Maximum Price Regulation is not altered by this action. Normally, about 20 percent of total sales of sulphate of ammonia fall within the spot sale classification; by increasing the base prices to $28.20 and $29.20 per ton, as compared with the former $28.00 and $29.00, producers who adhere to the normal ratio of spot sales will receive the same gross for total sales. In addition, the tendency of producers to increase spot sales to abnormally high levels will be discouraged.

In accordance with industry practice, the maximum prices are established f.o.b. the nearest port or oven to the buyer's destination, depending upon which results in a lower delivered price.

In recognition of the fact that a different method of marketing has been customary in certain mid-western states, the regulation provides that the lowest of either the base price of $29.20 per ton delivered to buyer's destination, or the base price of $28.20 per ton at inland oven, plus the transportation charges to buyer's destination from the inland oven nearest such destination may be charged for shipments to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, or in the Ohio River section of West Virginia.

The measure provides that for the purpose of determining a producer's maximum price under the Maximum Export Price Regulation, the domestic ceiling price shall be $28.20 per ton, f.o.b. inland producing oven or $29.20 per ton, f.o.b. port oven, except in the case of exports to Puerto Rico. Puerto Rican shipments must be based on a domestic of $29.20 per ton, f.o.b. the port of normal exportation of such material.

"Sulphate of ammonia" means the various grades of ammonium sulphate, containing not less than 20.5% of nitrogen, when sold or marketed as an aid to the growth of plants or crops.

WSA Establishes Chemical Surcharges

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced the following maximum rates and surcharges on chemical products in which it will concur as a condition to the granting of ship warrants:—

Fifty percent liquid caustic soda in bulk, in tankers of over 3,000 gross tons operated between United States Pacific coast ports, a rate of 25 cents per barrel, plus a surcharge of 36 percent on loadings completed from April 20 to June 30. A surcharge of 62 percent shall be effective on and after July 1, 1942.

Creosote in bulk, in tankers of over 3,000 gross tons operated from United States Atlantic ports to United States Gulf ports, a rate of ⅜ cents per gallon, plus a surcharge of 170 percent on loadings completed from April 20 to June 30. A surcharge of 187 percent shall be effective on and after July 1, 1942.

Benzol in bulk, in tankers of over 3,000 gross tons, operated between United States Pacific Coast ports, a voyage charter rate of 13½ cents per barrel, plus a surcharge of 36 percent on loadings completed from April 20 to June 30. A surcharge of 62 percent shall be effective on loadings completed on and after July 1, 1942.

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Molybdenum Consent Decree Is Signed

Judge Vincent L. Leibell, U. S. District Court in New York, August 21 signed a consent decree under which the five principal American producers and distributors of molybdenum are enjoined from dividing up world markets in fixing retail prices of the alloy allegedly in violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The defendants are climax Molybdenum Company; the Greene Cananea Copper Company; the Anaconda Sales Company; the Molybdenum Corporation of America, and the Kennecott Sales Corporation.

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Oil Tankcar Movement To Be Augmented in East

OPD Washington Bureau

Tankcar shipment of petroleum products has been ordered halted immediately in twenty Southwestern and Middle Alantic states. Representative Edith Rogers reported that she had been so informed by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes. The halting of the tankcar movement was expected to release some 7,000 tankcars for transporting gasoline and fuel oil to the rationed states.

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Michigan Alkali Moves General Sales Offices to Wyandotte

After August 20 the general sales offices of the Michigan Alkali Company will be located in Wyandotte, Mich. The previous location was in the Ford building, Detroit. All communications intended for the general sales offices should be directed to the new address. The new telephone number is Wyandotte 1700. The new mail address is Post Office Drawer 472, Wyandotte, Mich.

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Wesco Mercury Reduction Firm Formed in Calif.

Wesco Mercury Reduction Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles county, with a capital of $500,000. Directors are:—H. E. Higginson, Estelle H. Greene, both of Los Angeles; and W. D. Higginson, of Altadena, Calif. The new corporation is represented by H. E. Higginson, Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Bids Wanted

Fertilizer:—16 tons; Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; Coconut Grove, Fla.; invitation 174-43, opening August 28.

Lime, Hydrated:—120 ton; U. S. Engineer Office, First & Douglas Sts., N.W., Washington; invitation 977-43-14, opening August 27.

Sulphuric Acid:—600 ton; U. S. Engineer Office, First & Douglas Sts., N.W., Washington; invitation 977-43-13, opening August 27.

Turpentine:—1,440 gallons; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2367-S5, opening August 26.

White Lead:—150,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2375-S5, opening August 27.

Fertilizer Materials

Nitrogenates

—*Continued from page 63*

Nitrogenous Material. — Producers have withdrawn all offerings. Prices are likely to become subject to review by OPA.

Soybean Meal.—In fairly active demand. Prices unaltered.

Tankage.—Production falling far below requirements. Prices firm at ceiling levels.

Potashes

Producers pretty well sold out for the ensuing season in muriate and manure salts. Prices steady.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In fair request. Unchanged pricewise.

Phosphate Rock.—Fertilizer trade still showing keen buying interest. Prices at ceilings.

Superphosphates. — In unabated brisk demand. Prices strongly held at the respective ceilings of producers.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude sulphur still moving in large volume at previously-quoted prices. No Spanish pyrites yet available here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—August 21

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Price unchanged. Supply scarce.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Prices announced for 1942-1943 season:—$29.20, ports, and $28.20, coke ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $35 per ton, southeastern points.

Peanut Meal.—$36.50 per ton, southern Georgia and Alabama.

Baltimore—August 21

Fish Scrap.—Menhaden fishing in the Chesapeake Bay is poor, with only four companies reported to be carrying on operations. Vessels that shifted to the Delaware coast are faring better, and, since the barrier on the wrecked drawbridge at Chesapeake City has been removed, craft can pass through the inside passage to the more productive area. No further sales of scrap have been reported. According to advices from Long Island and New Jersey, conditions there are little, if at all, better, while the Delaware plants are doing quite well, with the season so far characterized as fair. Grinders report a real lag in business, attributed in part to the smallness of the mark-up of meal over scrap prices. OPA is to have a conference with grinders of fish meal in Washington on Monday and it is believed that those from Baltimore and Maryland will be well represented. At this conference it is expected that new pleas will be made for raising the ceiling on meal, it being the contention of the grinders located away from docks that the mark-up which they are allowed will not enable them to make even a modest profit, the $3 per ton advance on scrap now allowed being entirely inadequate to cover hauling to and from plants as well as bagging and other expenses.

Chicago—August 21

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.70 to $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, unground, $5.37; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; meat scraps, $65 to $70; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

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Chemicals imported by Brazil in 1941 included 35,000 metric tons of caustic soda and 21,000 tons of soda ash.

See Page 30

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

BAUXITE ORE—16,299 tons, Aluminum Co
10 dms, 6,000 lbs, 9 bgs, 594 lbs, 1 crate, 450 lbs, Aluminum Co of Canada
BONES—830 bgs, 88,673 lbs, Armour & Co
2,195 bgs, 264,000 lbs, Hafleigh & Co
2,786 bgs, 278,300 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
BRISTLES—7 cs, 1,047 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
9 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
24 cs, 2,769 lbs, Stokby Co
CADMIUM METAL—65 cs, 7,106 lbs, African Metals Corp
CASEIN—1,251 bgs, 165,132 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,618 bgs, 200,340 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
15,239 bgs, 1,981,070 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
6,803 bgs, 884,390 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
CELERY SEED—34 bgs, 6,800 lbs, Arthur & Co
70 bgs, 14,000 lbs, A G Dunn
310 bgs, 62,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
360 bgs, 72,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
CHROME ORE—4,003 tons, 11 cwt, Electro Metallurgical Co
CLAY—320 bgs, 60,544 lbs, Eagle Pencil Co
COBALT, CRUDE—720 dms, 931,040 lbs, African Metals Corp
WHITE—2,290 ingots, 205,425 lbs, African Metals Corp
CORK—15 bgs, Irving Trust Co
16 bgs, Hinrich & Pearsall
30 bls, Sterling National Bank
CUBES—5 bls, Sterling National Bank
VIRGIN—973 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—6,929 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—613 bls, Irving Trust Co
350 bls, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
190 bls, National City Bank
COTTON LINTERS—4,765 bls, 2,199,760 lbs, 2 bgs, 66 lbs, Norton Ellis & Co
CRYOLITE—1,600 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co
CUTTLEFISH BONE—48 cs, 3,960 lbs, National City Bank
25 cs, 1,210 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
9 cs, 682 lbs, Gerhard & Hey
FLAXSEED—778,930 kilos, 31,157 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co
1,732,000 kilos, 69,280 bus
5,176 bgs, 11,387 bus
GINGER ROOT—156 bgs, 21,840 lbs, Marteza Khosrowshahi
268 bgs, 37,520 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
42 bgs, 5,880 lbs, Arthur & Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
GLYCERIN—717 dms, 476,163 lbs
GUM, COPAL—3,779 bgs, 478,922 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
1,200 bgs, 185,212 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
400 bgs, 44,814 lbs, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger
494 bgs, 65,648 lbs, O G Innes Corp
3,284 bgs, 373,384 lbs, Industrial Sales Corp
TRAGACANTH—10 bgs, 1,679 lbs, E Meer & Co
HAIR, CATTLE—9 bls
12 bls, F P Wool & Co
63 bls, Armour & Co
CATTLE EAR—4 cs, 334 lbs, Armour & Co
1 cs, 83 lbs, Stokby Co
GOAT—18 bls, Alex Smith & Son
23 bls, National Hair Cloth Co
100 bls, Walter Hart, Inc
150 bls, American Textile Mfg Co
118 bls, N Wagman Co
19 bls, Robert Badenhop Corp
150 bls, Philip L Sheerr & Son
HORSE—23 cs, 15 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
283 cs, T H Cone & Co
2 cs, 338 lbs, Ainstein Importing Corp
8 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
16 bls, 9 cs, All Transport & Storage Co, Ltd
8 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
20 cs, 6,826 lbs, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
HORSE MANE—37 bls, American Bristle Hair Drawing Co
14 cs, Max Landau
HORSE TAIL—2 cs, 719 lbs, All Transport & Storage Co
25 cs, 12 bls, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
40 cs, A Rosenhirsch & Co
9 cs, Max Landau
10 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
8 bls, Bingham & Co
IPECAC ROOT—14 bls, 3,911 lbs, S B Penick & Co
MICA—100 cs, H E Botzow, Inc
BLOCK—12 cs, American Mica Works
DISCS—1 cs, American Mica Works
FILM—19 cs, American Mica Works
ROUND—10 cs, 1,196 lbs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
SPLITTINGS—43 cs, 5,346 lbs, United Mineral & Chemical Co
25 cs, 2,819 lbs, Heyman & Co
OIL, CODLIVER—18 dms
FUEL—13,982 tons
GAS—68,465 bbls, 2,875,545 gls, Petroleos Mexicanos
NEATSFOOT—80 tcs, 39,715 lbs, Armour & Co
ORANGE—17 cs, 1,397 lbs, Bank of London & South America
PALM—1,211,056 kilos, 2,664,323 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
OPIUM—210 cs, 40,105 lbs, Merck & Co
PAPRIKA—1 cs, Armour & Co
400 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
100 bgs, 11,242 lbs, P H Petry & Co
50 bgs, 5,621 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 47 bls, 11,088 lbs, S B Penick & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,334 bgs, 1,240,080 lbs, International Product Corp
4,200 bgs, 504,000 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
44,027 bgs, 5,283,240 lbs, The Tannin Corp
8,510 bgs, 1,021,200 lbs, Irving Trust Co
QUINCE SEED—49 bgs, 7,344 lbs, E Meer & Co
ROSIN—1 cs, 3 lbs, Firestone Tire & Rubber Expert Co
SCHEELITE ORE—206 bgs, 22,690 lbs, Watson Geach & Co
SHELLAC—525 bgs, 86,100 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
850 bgs, 139,400 lbs, A Hurst & Co
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, 111,000 lbs, A Hurst & Co
SOAP—3 cs, Swift & Co
TALLOW—552 cks, 253,904 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
540 cks, 255,261 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
283 tcs, 131,234 lbs, Armour & Co
426 cks, 205,983 lbs, Irving Trust Co
404 dms, 403 cks, 416,935 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
255 dms, 121,994 lbs, National City Bank
200 bbls, 97,064 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
3^4 cks, 176,891 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
BEEF—134 cks, 61,894 lbs, Simmond & Grey
419 cks, H J Baker & Bro
247 tcs, Corperacion Argentina De Productores De Canes
TANTALITE—128 cks, 22,110 lbs, Phillips Bros
900 bgs, 61,204 lbs, Phillips Bros
TORIA SEED—293 bgs, Wagner Bros Seed Corp
WAX, BEES—300 blocks, 33,220 lbs, Distributing Trading Co, Inc
1,182 bgs, 136,881 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
100 bgs, 11,220 lbs, Industrial Sales Corp
796 bgs, 88,382 lbs, Barclay Bank
WOLFRAM ORE—129 bgs, 14,181 lbs, Watson Geach & Co
WOLFRAMITE—481 bgs, 53,838 lbs, 28 dms, 12,821 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan
ZIRCONIUM ORE—2,019 bgs, 222,587 lbs, Samuel & Co, Inc

—V—

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—6,000 tons
IRON PYRITES—7,316 tons
MANGANESE ORE—36,718 tons

—V—

Philadelphia Imports

BUCHU LEAVES WITH STEMS—10 bls
CHROME ORE—5,000 tons—E J Lavino & Co
COPRA—13,575 bgs

—V—

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Import - Production: — A General Committee of Construction and Public Works has been created in Tunisia, to control production, importation, exportation, transportation, acquisition and distribution of materials.

Metals:—The exportation of all kinds of metals which may be used industrially in the Dominican Republic is prohibited except under prior authorization of the Committee for Import and Export of Metals.

Mexican Prices:—Maximum prices for the sale of citric acid, glacial acetic acid, soda ash, caustic soda, have been fixed in Mexico by a presidential decree. This action was taken to prevent excessive speculation in articles for which there are no substitutes in certain industries.

Second-Hand Bags: — All second-hand bags, except paper bags, and raw sugar and edible molasses, imported into Canada from any source, have been exempted from import duty.

Tungsten Ores:—Imports into Canada of tungsten-bearing ores and ferror tungsten, have been made duty free when imported from and source.

—V—

Fertilizer Buying by AAA Almost Doubled This Year

OPD Washington Bureau

Government fertilizer requirements for the current fiscal year for which contracts were awarded two weeks ago by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are estimated at 1,207,836 tons, of which mixed fertilizer constitutes 113,200 tons, it was stated at the Department of Agriculture August 13. The bulk of the fertilizer being purchased is 18, 19, and 20 percent superphosphate. No purchases of triple superphosphate for domestic uses is contemplated at this time.

The total purchases compare with a 1941 distribution of fertilizers by the AAA of 504,576 tons of 20 percent superphosphate and 112,275 tons of triple superphosphate. The fertilizer is distributed by the agency in lieu of farm benefit payments or as part payment for complying with the soil conservation program. Recipients of the fertilizer are permitted to use it only on non-soil- depleting crops.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Four-hundred-twenty-seventh Instalment

Rubber

Reagents for Delaying Action of Vulcanization Accelerators

(*U. S. Patent* 2199105)

(*Continued from August 17 issue*)

Bis-4:5-dimethylthiazyl disulphide
Bis-4:5-dimethylthiazyl monosulphide
Dianthryldithiocarbamic acid
Diaryldithiocarbamic acid
Dibenzylthiazyl disulphide
Dibenzylthiazyl tetrasulphide
Di-indenyldithiocarbamic acid
Dinaphthyldithiocarbamic acids
2:4-Dinitrophenyl dithiocarbamate
Diortho anisyldithiocarbamic acid
Dipara chlorophenyldithiocarbamic acid
Diparahydroxyphenyldithiocarbamic acid
Diparanitrophenyldithiocarbamic acid
Diphenanthryldithiocarbamic acid
Diphenyldithiocarbamic acid
Dithiazyl sulphide
Ditolyldithiocarbamic acids
Dixenyldithiocarbamic acids
Esters of diaryldithiocarbamic acids
Methylhexamethylenetetraminediphenyldithiocarbamic acid
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole
2-Mercapto-4:5-dimethylthiazole
2-Mercaptomethyl-5-ethylthiazole
2-Mercapto-4-methylthiazole
2-Mercaptonaphthiazole Monosulphides
Phenylcumyldithiocarbamic acids
Phenylmetabromophenyldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylnaphthyldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylpara-anilinophenyldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylparamethylaminophenoldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylparaphenyloxyphenoldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylxenylthiocarbamic acid
Polynitroaryl esters Polysulphides
Quaternary ammonium salts of diphenyl dithiocarbamate
Salts of diaryldithiocarbamic acids
Sodium-diphenyldithiocarbamic acid
Trimethyl-ammoniumdiphenyldithiocarbamic acid
Tris(diaryldithiocarbamylalkyl)amines
Tris(diphenyldithiocarbamylmethyl)-amines
Zinc-diphenyldithiocarbamic acid

Reagents Diminishing Harmful Effect of Oxygen on Mechanical Properties of Rubber

Hydrazobenzene
Litharge
Orthocresotinic acid
Piperidin
Pyridin and triphenylamine

Reagents for Increasing Abrasion Resistance of Rubber

Calcene
Calcium carbonate with coating agent
Carbon black
Petroleum oils, oxidized
Pinetar
Stearic acid

Reagents for Promoting Resistance of Rubber to Flex-Cracking

Akroflex
Alkoxy diarylamine of the general formula R-NH-R-O-A
Butoxydiphenylamine, secondary
Butoxyprophoxydiphenylamine, secondary
Carbonex
Isobutoxypropoxydiphenylamine
Isopentoxypropoxydiphenylamine
Neozone, standard, and A, C, and D
Paraisopropoxydiphenylamine
Para-N-propoxydiphenylamine
Phenylalphanaphthylamine

Reagents Used in Thickening Rubber Dispersions by Evaporation

Alkali salts of cyclic hydrocarboxylic acids or their derivatives (except salicylic acid)
Ammonium caseinate
Ammonium stearate
Potassium 2:3-hydroxynaphthoate
Potassium-orthohydroxyquinolin carboxylate

Secondary Activators in Acceleration of Rubber Vulcanization

Beta-aminotridecane
Cadmium-dipentamethylenethiuram disulphide with mercaptobenzothiazole
Cadmium-dipentamethylenethiuram monosulphide, with mercaptobenzothiazole
Cadmium-pentamethylene dithiocarbamate with mercaptobenzothiazole
Heptadecylamine
Lead-dipentamethylenethiuram monosulphide with mercaptobenzothiazole
Lead dithiocarbamate
Zinc-dipetamethylenethiuram monosulphide with mercaptobenzothiazole

Solvents in Cellulosic Coatings for Rubber

Alkyl polysulphides
Alkyl thioethers
Amyl borate
Benzol
Bondogen
Carbon bisulphide
Ethyl thioacetate
Ethyleneglycol monobenzylether
Octyl alcohol
Turpentine

Stabilizers for Coating and Impregnating Agents Made from Halogenated Rubber Derivatives

Cyclohexylamineformaldehyde
Cyclohexylaminoacetonitrile
Dicyclohexylamine
Dihydroxydiphenylpropane
Ditetrahydrofurfurylamine
Methyleneaminoacetonitrile
Sodium butylnaphthalenesulphonate

Stabilizers for Colors for Rubber

Anhydrous halides of amphoteric elements
Penacol
Tin tetrachloride in ethyl acetate or ethylene dichloride

Stiffening Agents for Rubber

Carbon black
Colloidal clay
Metatoluylenediamine
Metatoluylenediamine, 25 percent; stearic acid, 25 percent; and phenylalphanapthylamine, 50 percent
Neozone, standard, C, and E
Zinc oxide

Strengtheners of Physical Properties of Rubber

Aluminum flake or powder
Aluminum silicate
Aluminum silicate, colloidal
Aluminum silicate, hydrous, specially treated for particle shape and size
Carbon black
Catalpa
Clays
Glue
Kaolin

White Pigments for Rubber

Barytes
Blanc fixe
Chalk
Lithopone
Neosyl MH (precipitated silicon dioxide containing 7 percent of magnesium oxide)
Radox
Titanium dioxide
Titanated lithopone
White pigments having their particles coated with 1 percent to 2 percent of proteinaceous substances, such as casein, egg albumen, glue, or hemoglobin, together with a dispersing agent for the protein, such as ammonium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium fluoride, sodium silicate, sodium tetrasilicate, triethanolamine
Whiting
Zinc oxide
Zinc sulphide

(*To be continued*)

Index to Advertisements

Acme Steel Drum Co. 40
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 68
Alabama Charcoal Co. —
Alexander, Jerome 62
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. —
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 40
Aluminum Flake Co. —
Amcon Trading Corp. 47
American Agricultural Chemical Co. —
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. —
American Can Co. 11
American Cyanamid & Chem. Corp. —
American Flange & Mfg. Co. —
American Industries Salvage Comm. —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. —
American Wax Refining Corp. —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp. —
Angus, W. W., Incorporated —
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp. —
Ansul Chemical Company 34
Apex Chemical Company, Inc. —
Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc. 62
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 52
Atlantic Commerce & Shipping Co., Inc. 57
Atlas Powder Co. 52

B. & G. Interstate Products, Inc. —
Bagpak, Inc. 41
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barcan, Irving, Company 64
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 31
Barium Reduction Corp. 31
Barrett Division 36, 63
Bayonne Company, Inc. 59
Belle Alkali Company 34
Benzol Products Co. —
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc. 49
Bernard Color & Chemical Co. 68
Binney & Smith Co. —
Blair Laboratory 62
Brighton Copper Works —
Brill Equipment Corp. 64
Brode Corp., The 45
Bromund, E. A., Co. 47
Bureau of Chemistry 62
Burke, Edw. S. —
Bush Pan-America, Ltd. 59
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 59

Calco Chemical Division 39, 67
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange —
Capital City Products Co. 45
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. —
Carey, The Philip, Mfg. Co. —
Chase Bag Co. —
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 68
Chrystal, Charles B., Co., Inc. 43
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 31
Clarke, John, & Co., Inc. 53
Coleman & Bell Co. —
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 53
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent. —
Colton, Arthur, & Co. —
Columbia Chemical Division —
Commercial Solvents Corp. —
Conray Products Co. —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 64
Continental Can Co. —
Cowles Detergent Co. —
Crown Can Co. —
Cummins & Grant 62

Dalial, D. S. 57
Darling & Co. 35
Day Chemical Co. 62
Delta Chemical & Iron Co. 68
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 52
Diamond Alkali Co. 33
Distributing & Trading Co., Inc. 47
Dodge & Olcott Co. 60
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. —
Dorward & Sons Co. —
Douglass Sulphur Co. —
Dow Chemical Co. 21
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc. —
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 34
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 60
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Duquesne Smelting Corp. —
Durez Plastics & Chemical Corp. —

Eastman Kodak Co. 53
Edcan Laboratories —
Edwal Laboratories —
Eelsingh & Lugtiheid 50
Ehrlich, J. 62
Ellis-Foster Co. 62
Emery Industries, Inc. 45
English Mica Co. —

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 32
Fairmount Chemical Co. 60
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. —
Fezandie & Sperrie —
Fine Organics, Inc. —
First Machinery Corp. 64
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. —
Food Research Laboratories, Inc. 62
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc. 57
Franks Chemical Products Co. 40
Freeport Sulphur Co. —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 58
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 63

Gane's Chemical Works 53
Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 35
General Chemical Co. —
General Drug Co. 19
General Electric Co. —
Gesell, R., Inc. 50
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. —
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 17
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 62
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 34
Gross, A., & Co. 45
Gruman, J. B., Co. —
Gunning & Gunning 50

Hakkak, M. N., & Co. 57
Hammond, W. A., Drierite Co. —
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc. —
Harshaw Chemical Co. —
Hercules Powder Co. —
Heyden Chemical Corp. —
Holt, C. J., Co., Inc. 62
Hooker Electrochemical Co. —
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 55
Horn, Jeffreys, & Co. 40
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co. 52
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 34
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 59

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. —
Independent Mfg. Co. —
Inland Alkaloid Co. 50
Innis, Speiden & Co. —
International Paper Products Div. 41
International Pulp Co. —
International Selling Corp. 32
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. —

Jackle, Frank R. —
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. 38

Kachurin Drug Co. 55
Kansas City Limeolith Co. —
Kelco Co. —
Kellys, John, Ltd. 57
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 40
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 49
Knight, B. H. 62
Koppers Co. 37
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp. —
Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc. 40

Laning, E. M., Co. 62
LaWall & Harrisson 62
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc. 50
Lemke, B. L., Fine & Rare Chemicals. —
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. —
Loeb, H., & Sons 65
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. —
Lotte Chemical Company, Inc. 32, 52
Lueders, George, & Co. —

Machinery & Equipment Co. —
Magnetic Pigment Co. —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 59
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 51
Mann, F. J., Inc. —
Marietta Dyestuffs Co. 38
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 43
Maschmeijer, Jr., A., Inc. —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. —
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 53
Merck & Co., Inc. b
Metasap Chemical Co. —
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc. —
Michigan Alkali Co. —
Millmaster Chemical Co. 68
Mills, Zophar, Inc. 40
Molnar Laboratories 62
Monsanto Chemical Co. 48
Munch, James C. 62
Mutual Chemical Co. of America. 23

National Aniline Division 15
National Box & Lumber Co. —
National Can Corp. —
National Lead Co. —
National Milk Sugar Co. —
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. —
Natural Products Refining Co. 35
Neuberg, William D., Company. 30, 52
Neville Co. 42
Newark Steel Drum Co. —
New Jersey Zinc Co. 27
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Niacet Chemicals Corp. —
Niagara Alkali Corp. 13
Niagara Chlorine Products Corp. —

Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc. 68
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. —
Orbis Products Corp. 60
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 62
Osborn, C. J., Co. 43

Pacific Alkali Co. —
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. —
Paramet Chemical Corp. 39
Parker, Herbert H. 57
Parsons, M. W. 50
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 56
Penick, S. B., & Co. 54
Pennsylvania Coal Products Corp. —
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. —
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 61
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 35
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 29
Phelps-Dodge Refining Co. —
Philadelphia Quartz Co. —
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 31
Phosphate Mining Co. 32
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. —
Polak, Dr. Jose 32
Potash Co. of America —
Prentiss, R. J., & Co. 56
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 45, 50
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 62
Pure Calcium Products Div. —

Raisch, John E., & Co. 62
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. —
Republic Equipment Co. 64
Republic Steel Corp. —
Rheem Mfg. Co. —
Rimberg, A. J., Co. 45
Robinson-Wagner Co. —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 68
Rufert Chemical Co. 17

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc. 62
St. Joseph Lead Co. —
Santonine Co. of America, Inc. 52
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 52
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 62
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 62
Seydel Chemical Co. —
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Oil Co. —
Sherwood Refining Co. 62
Silmo Chemical Corp. 52
Silzle, E. A., Corp. 59
Skelly Oil Co. —
Smith, George F. 34
Smith, Kline & French Labs. —
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 62
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. —
Solvay Sales Corp. —
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. 68
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co. —
Standard Alcohol Co. —
Standard Brands, Inc. —
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. 62
Standard Synthetics, Inc. —
Standard Ultramarine Co. —
Stauffer Chemical Co. 34
Stein Equipment Co. —
Stillman & Van Sicklen, Inc. 62
Stillwell & Gladding 62
Storage & Process Equipment Co. —
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. —
Sun Oil Co. —
Sundheimer, Henry, Inc. 30
Synthetic Products Co. —

Taintor Trading Co., Inc. 40
Tamms Silica Co., Inc. 40
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co. 37
Tar Residuals, Ltd. 38
Tennessee Corp. —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 63
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 30
Thornton, The F. C., Co. —
Thurston & Braidich 57
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co. 26
Titanium Pigment Corp. 25
Todd, A. M., Co. —
Tombarel Products Corp. —
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 31

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. —
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. —
United States Potash Co. —
Universal Trading Corp. —
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 60
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. —
Velsicol Corporation —
Victor Chemical Works 34
Viking Distributing Co. —
Vol-U-Meter Company —

Warwick Chemical Co. —
Weiss & Downs, Inc. 62
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. 2
Wet Ground Mica Assn. 42
White Tar Co. of N. J. 37
Wiley & Co., Inc. 63
Will & Baumer Candle Co. —
Williams, C. K., & Co. —
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. —
Wilson-Martin Division 47
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J. 46
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 50
Wood Preserving Corp. 37
Wood Ridge Division 49
Zink & Triest Co. —
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 32
Zophar Mills, Inc. 40

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